The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898. NO. 5

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFECT NOV. 29, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	1.11	12.57	5,07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	1.30	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	2.29	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6.21	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	3.07	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	3.12	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.30	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.13	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.25	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	5.29	7.53	g	2.40	6.42	
Petersburg ...	5.47	8.17		3.03	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.58	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.12	8.47		3.35	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.18	8.53		3.42	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.22	8.58		3.47	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.39	9.15		4.08	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.00	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.20	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.25	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.41	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.50	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport	8.00	10.32		5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.24	10.54		6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.38	11.07		6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.43	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.55	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	12.40	*3.10	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.47	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	12.17	12.50	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York	2.43	3.33	*5.53	9.30	3.53		7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning May 2. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Little ways of bettering the world. —Phil. ii, 12-16; Math. v, 13-16.

The duty of the Christian is to make the world better. This was the mission of Christ, and what He did is to be done by His disciples. Christ taught this duty to His disciples. "Ye are the salt of the earth," He said. Salt purifies, salt preserves. It makes better and it keeps better that with which it comes in contact. Thus the Christian as the salt of the earth is to make the earth better and to keep it better. "Ye are the light of the world," says Christ again. Light shines in darkness and dispels it, thus making everything better about it. Thus, says Christ, Christians are to let their light shine, that men may see their good works and glorify their Father who is in heaven.

The Christian is to make the world better by bringing it into the proper relation to God. This is the only true way to make it any better. The good works of Christ's disciples are not to lead men to glorify them, but to glorify God. This is to be done, the apostle practically argues in Phil. ii, 12-16, by obedience to God. If we obey God in the right kind of a way, men are led to see the beauty and the true method of obedience. They are thus led to obey God properly, and it is this that leads to their improvement morally and spiritually. Obedience seems like a little thing—trifling and insignificant—and yet it is a tremendously important factor in human life. Disobedience kept the children of Israel out of the land of Canaan, and disobedience will keep many out of the heavenly land typified by Canaan. When we obey God, we work out our salvation after we are saved; but we not only work out our own salvation in this way, but fill others with longings and aspirations to serve God with untold betterment to themselves.

The characteristics of Christian obedience as set forth by Paul are: (1) A cheerful obedience. "Do all things without murmurings" (Phil. ii, 14). It is not enough to obey God. We must do it willingly and cheerfully. When we obey, but with complaint and murmuring, obedience is robbed of much of its virtue and would discourage rather than encourage others in obedience. (2) An implicit, trustful obedience. "Without murmurings and disputings." For disputings read "doubtings." How many obey God, but with hesitancy, doubt and argument? Would such obedience encourage others? Rather would it not discourage them. If Christians obey God doubtingly, how could we expect those who are not Christians to obey him. (3) Filial obedience. "That ye may be blameless and harmless the sons of God." As sons we are to obey God. The slave may murmur and doubt, but the son never. The work may be laborious, at times it may be disagreeable, and yet the son should not complain, for he is working for himself in working for his father. As a son he is the heir, and therefore the fruit of his toil will some day be his own. In working for God we work for ourselves, and if we can impress men with this truth we will indeed be as lights in the world, dispelling darkness and making the world not only better, but happier.

Bible Readings.—I Sam. xv, 22; Math. x, 42; xxii, 34-39; xxv, 31-46; Luke x, 25-37; Rom. xii, 9-21; xv, 1-3; I Cor. x, 31; Gal. vi, 9; Eph. iv, 32; Heb. xiii, 1, 2; Jas. v, 7-14; I Pet. i, 22; ii, 17; iii, 8-12.

A Well Defined System.

Let me suggest to all my young brethren that if they hope to convert sinners and edify Christians they must take a strong and unhesitating grasp on God's Word and have a clear, well defined system of Biblical theology. Your business is not to unsettle faith, but to strengthen it. Stick to the old, well tried, heaven blessed gospel. Keep the modern fogs out of your study. As a wise man has said: "You may have your beliefs and have your doubts. Believe your beliefs and doubt your doubts. Never doubt your beliefs and never believe your doubts." Then you may hope to build up a solid church on Jesus Christ as the cornerstone.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler in Evangelist.

Doing and Knowing.

Men say that when they know they will do; Jesus says that when they do they will know. He does not promise to manifest Himself to the man who dreams or debates, but to him who keeps His commandments. The seeds of truth sprout in the soil of obedience. The words of Jesus in the mind of a disobedient man are no more vital than wheat in the wrappings of a mummy. To know the divinity of Jesus' teachings we must do His will with definite intention. Moral disobedience is mental darkness, but to submit our wills in loyalty to His law is to open our minds to the light of His truth.—S. S. Times.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning May 1. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, The Grace of Hospitality.

SCRIPTURE READING.—Gen. xviii, 1-8; Heb. xiii, 2; I Pet. iv, 9.

Many things in our modern life tend to make us look upon hospitality differently from the way it was regarded formerly. Hotel accommodations are so ample and low priced that business men have little need or inclination to seek private and free entertainment. Many families have no conveniences for any outside the family circle. Yet it still remains a fact that one of the pleasantest things in social life is forming new acquaintance and the enjoying and dispensing hospitality in friendly homes.

One of the most delightful bits of descriptive literature known is this fragment preserved to us in Genesis giving a glimpse of ancient oriental customs. The unexpected appearance of travelers in the noonday heat, the unaffected and generous proffer of rest and refreshment to strangers by the sheik of the tribe, the startling message of the new friends and the important results—all gave emphasis to the wisdom of courtesy toward all men.

No one is so situated but that he may be benefited by others. Often it happens that the one who appears to be so placed that he needs nothing himself and whose benefits must be given without hope of return may at that very time be in need of the help of the ones whom he thinks he is assisting. Abraham was the one who most needed the acquaintance formed that day in the tents on Mamre's plains. Yet he saw only the needs of dusty travelers when he urged upon them the comforts of his home.

Never did people more need the blessings of Christian hospitality than now. Never did we more need the blessings which come from the dispensing of hospitality than at present. Clubs, associations, fraternities, unions and all such rob us of much that is valuable and deceive us into thinking we are having the results of home life in such social commingling.

Financial gain or loss, the cost and the saving, are not the important factors in this question, though they must be considered by most. The uplift and stimulus which the children in a home may get from a single evening spent in company with a person of culture and consecration can not be valued in money. A stranger is entertained in the home for a single night. Only an hour or two have been spent in conversation. But that short contact with a superior mind and spirit has awakened in the boys and girls of the family new life and aspirations. The world is never the same again. Windows have opened upon new landscapes. Delicacy, sweetness, power, have all appeared.

What is the price of a meal, the trouble of caring for a few bodily needs, compared with the benefit to mind and soul derived from such a visit.

No conference passes that does not multiply such cases and begin or cement friendships which shall be eternal.

"Use hospitality without grudging."

Miles Standish, the Captain.

Valor will ever win admiration. Who ever showed more real courage than this leader of the little band of pilgrims on our bleak New England shores? He was the one military man among the company landing on forefathers' rock at Plymouth in 1620. He was at once elected their captain, and his sagacity, vigilance and fearlessness were among the principal causes of the peaceful relations which the Indians maintained with the colonists. He built the fort on

STANDISH MONUMENT.

Fort hill and mounted his cannon on the flat roof. He built the stockade around the new settlement and kept sentinels posted at the gates and on the watchtower.

He afterward removed across the harbor and built his house on Captain's hill in Duxbury, in plain sight of Plymouth. The house was burned, but near the site and not far from his burial place the noble monument to his memory has been erected by the offerings of appreciative people all over the land. From its top he seems to look out over the broad bay where the Mayflower lay and to keep watch still over the safety of the people.

A most interesting literary topic for League investigation is "The Life and Work of Captain Miles Standish."

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says: "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Always Building Up.

Love is always building up. It puts some line of beauty on every life it touches. It gives new hope to discouraged ones, new strength to those who are weak, new joys to those who are sorrowing. It helps the despairing to rise and start again. It makes life seem more worth while to every one into whose eyes it looks. Its words are benedictions. Its every breath is full of inspiration.—Westminster Teacher.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

It is said that Luther did as much for the reformation by his hymns as by his translation of the Bible. The children learned them in the cottage and martyrs sang them on the scaffold and at the stake. Christianity wins by its songs when it cannot conquer by its arguments. Men can resist reason while they yield to music.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Words and Deeds.

Do not be content with professions and asseverations, but seek to carve your affections, emotions and convictions into deeds, which, however small in themselves, still bear the effluence of the impulse that inspired them.—Jewish Exponent.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A Delight.

There is a delight in meeting and conversing with white souled people in this world that can neither be expressed nor fully comprehended. — Christian Witness.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Havel Salve. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A Great Find.

Lady of the House (to servant girl applying for a situation)—You were in the service of my friend, Baroness K. Why were you sent away?

Servant—Please, ma'am, for listening at the doors.

Lady—Ah, then I will take you, only you must promise to tell me all you heard.—London Fun.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

AN UNSELFISH WAR.

There was never a more unselfish war waged than that which the United States has determined to undertake against Spain. While a great many of the people are firmly persuaded that the destruction of the Maine was due to Spanish treachery, and while the government undoubtedly holds that Spain is responsible for the enormous loss of life and property incident to that lamentable episode, yet it has been kept in the background with the most scrupulous care, and our sole motive, thus far at least, has been the ending of an atrocious rule in Cuba and the rescue of the surviving reconcentradoes from the lamentable fate which befel so many thousands of their brethren. There cannot possibly accrue any particular advantage to this republic for some years to come, and it will be a generation before the price we pay for our humanity is returned in increased trade with the island. Information leads to the conviction that Cuba is little more than a wreck, and that its inhabitants will have more than they can do to maintain themselves during the next few years, and and it seems probable that the hand of charity will have to be extended in a very liberal manner. The Spanish soldiers and the insurgents between them have devastated the plantations, burned down the dwellings and the other buildings and stolen or killed most of the domestic animals.

Thus, the country has absolutely nothing to gain by going to war with Spain and has a right to ask the nations to take note of its unselfishness. Our losses will be heavy, both in money and in men unless Spain should yet retreat, which is not likely. Hundreds of millions of dollars will be expended and some noble and promising lives will be lost. There will be homes that will date their keenest sorrow from this war, since some time during its progress there will come to them the great shock of bereavement. The money part of this war will not be so vital, nevertheless the burdens it will impose will be considerable and will not be removed from the shoulders of the taxpayers for many years to come. There is also a certain demoralization which ever follows in the wake of war, a certain lowering of moral tone which we cannot escape. Nevertheless the nation that claims to love freedom cannot be sincere if it stand by with folded hands while the cry of distress pierces the heavens at its very door. There have been two dreadful episodes in the closing days of the nineteenth century. One was the massacre of the hapless Armenians; the other was the pitiless execution of the brutal Weyler's decree in Cuba, under which the process of starving a nation was begun. Europe listened to the agonized cries of the Armenians, but responded not. Her subservience to the Turk was an eternal disgrace. Americans have a right to be glad that their government responded to the appeal of the Cubans. Better war, with all its horrors, than dishonor.—Altoona *Tribune*.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

AT WAR WITH SPAIN!

Blockade of Havana and All the Cuban Ports Followed the Ignoring of Our Ultimatum.

FIRST SHOT AND CAPTURE

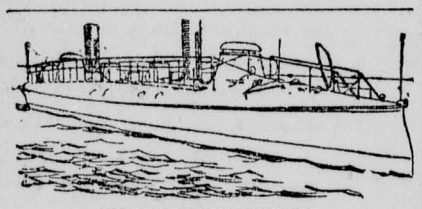
The President Signs a Call For One Hundred Thousand Volunteers.

Blockade of All Cuban Ports Established—The President Decided That Spain Had Given Her Answer in Dismissing General Woodford, and That a State of War Exists Between the United States and Spain—Therefore Orders Were Sent to Rear Admiral Sampson to Move on Havana Immediately—Our First Prize of War—A Spanish Merchantman Nabbed by the Key West Fleet—Her Flag Came Down in Short Order When a Shot From the Nashville Crossed Her Bow—Escorted Into Key West by Our Gunboat—Vessel and Cargo Worth $500,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Spurning the ultimatum which gave her the choice of peace or war, Spain defiantly threw down the gage of battle, and the United States promptly took it up by ordering the North Atlantic Squadron to Havana at once. The two nations thus passed from peace to war. Their flags are now the standards of belligerents, and actual hostilities have taken place.

Though war between the United States and Spain had not yet been formally declared by either Nation, hostilities may be said to have virtually begun with the issue of the President's proclamation announcing a blockade of the principal Cuban ports. To carry out this forcible closure of the ports of Cuba to commerce with the rest of the world the North Atlantic fleet, which had been lying for several months past at Key West, sailed Friday morning to take station off the principal harbors of the island now controlled by the Spanish authorities. Two double-turreted monitors, the Terror and the Puritan, which are scarcely fitted for open sea patrol duty, were left behind at the Key West station, and with them the torpedo-boats Cushing, Dupont and Porter, the dispatch-boat Dolphin, the gunboat Helena and the cruiser Marblehead.

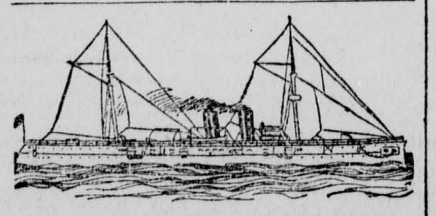
Just before sailing the first organization of the various battalions of marines on the North Atlantic Squadron was formed, and war manœuvres were executed, chiefly that of landing parties in naval engagements. Three hundred and ninety-five men were in line, under command of Captain Mancil C. Goodrell. The ships represented in the order of the companies were: The Indiana, 76; the Helena, 20; the Newport, 12; the Cincinnati, 32; the Marblehead, 31; the Detroit, 19; the Nashville, 16; the Dolphin, 5; the New York, 62; the Mayflower, 16; the Wilmington, 15; the Iowa, 83; the Machias, 12, and the Castine, 12. The full strength of the organization is: Captains, 3; First Lieutenants, 3; Second Lieutenants, 1; First Sergeants, 14; Sergeants, 11; Corporals, 31; musicians, 8, and privates, 334.



TORPEDO BOAT CUSHING.

The squadron, under Rear Admiral Sampson, sailed at 7 o'clock a. m. The following vessels started: Battleship Iowa; cruisers New York, Detroit, Cincinnati and Montgomery; gunboats Nashville, Wilmington, Castine, Machias and Newport; monitor Amphitrite; torpedo boat destroyer Mayflower; torpedo boats Foote, Porter and Winslow.

The vessels sighted the Cuban coast at 5 o'clock and the blockade of the ports mentioned in the President's proclamation was immediately put in effect. The blockading plan is but a step toward the development of a larger plan. A glance at the map of Cuba, bearing in mind the words of the proclamation of the President, will show at once that the blockade is contrived to oppress Blanco and afford the largest opportunity to Gomez and his insurgent



CRUISER CINCINNATI, ON BLOCKADE DUTY.

bands to assemble in force and contribute their part to the driving out of Spain's forces. The ports on the north side of Cuba, from Cardenas on the east to Bahia Honda on the west, and Cienfuegos on the south, are those by which only Blanco can expect to secure aid from the sea. The middle section of the island is that in which the Spanish forces have been and are concentrated. All of the far eastern provinces and the extreme west of Cuba are substantially in the hands of the insurgents or abandoned by the Spanish. The ports of those sections will remain uncovered and aid for the insurgents can be run into them without molestation from the vessels of the United States.

Naval officers say that the blockade of Cuban ports is a beautiful piece of strategy. Only about 130 miles of the northern coast is patrolled by the United States vessels, and one port only on the southern coast is guarded by Admiral Sampson's ships. But in the short stretches every port having means of railroad communication with Havana is cut off from communication with the outside world.

On the south coast, only Cienfuegos is blockaded, but Cienfuegos is the only place in that part of Cuba which has direct railroad communication to Havana. The principal places on the northern coast over which a blockade is now maintained are Bahia Honda, Cabanas, Muriel, Jaimanita, Havana, Playa de Bacuranas, Playa de Rincou, Boca de Jaruco, Jesus Nazarena, Matanzas, El Varadero and Jucaro.

THE THEATRE OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

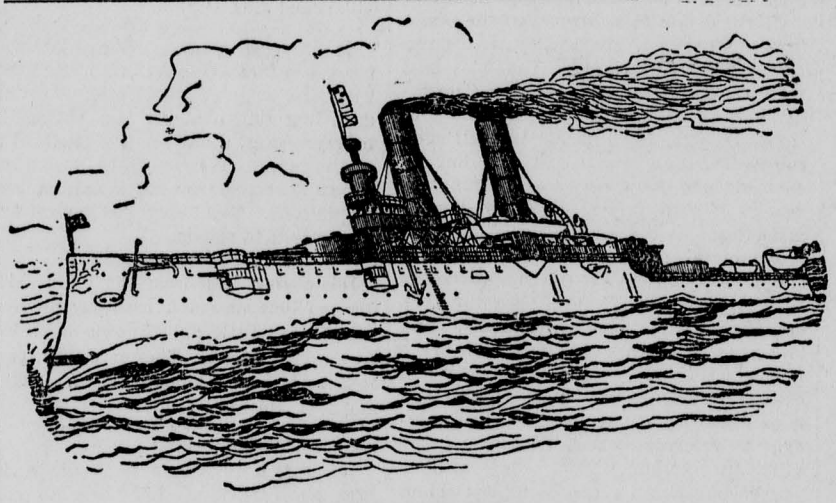
FIRST SHOT OF WAR.

The Nashville Captures the Spanish Steamer Buena Ventura.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The first shot of the war was fired by the gunboat Nashville.

It was a blank shot from a six-pounder directed across the bow of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura. In marine language the shot meant "Halt and hold up your hands." The Buena Ventura held up her hands and hauled down the red and yellow striped Spanish flag that floated over her stern.

The United States blockading fleet was about twelve miles off Sand Key Light when the Spanish merchantman was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville



BATTLESHIP IOWA.
(The most powerful member of Rear Admiral Sampson's blockading fleet).

ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the four-inch gun on the port side aft, commanded by Lieutenant Dillingham. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another, closer to her bows, brought her to.

A prize crew under Ensign T. P. Magruder was put aboard. Captain Lucarraga, in command of the Buena Ventura, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville brought her prize into this harbor at 11 o'clock Friday morning, and put a prize crew on board.

The prize money will be divided among the men of the entire fleet, pro rata, as the capture was effected in sight of the entire squadron.

Captain Lucarraga, of the Buena Ventura, will be allowed to remain on his own vessel. He is treated with the utmost courtesy.

SPAIN'S DESPERATE STRAITS.

Great Decline in Her Securities and Her Financial Situation Appalling.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—A royal decree has been gazetted calling out 30,000 men of the reserves of 1897.

All the persons who have been consulted by the Queen Regent have advised a continuance of the Sagasta Cabinet. It is probalbe, however, that the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, will insist upon resigning in order to take command of a squadron.

Patriotic enthusiasm reigns throughout Madrid and the Spanish provinces. A crowd six thousand strong, delirious, carrying flags and shouting "Viva Espana!" "We want war!" and "Down with the Yankees!" burned the Stars and Stripes in front of the home of Senor Sagasta, the Premier, who was enthusiastically greeted.

The most unpleasant feature of the situation is the panic which is prevailing at the Madrid and Barcelona bourses and in financial circles throughout Spain.

Despite the energetic efforts of the leading bankers and the remonstrances of the press, the people have begun in Madrid, and even more in the provinces, to crowd the branch offices of the Bank of Spain to exchange notes for silver, which has long been the only coin of the country.

FLEET MOVES ON MANILA.

Report That the Philippines Are to Be Attacked by the Americans.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—The American squadron which has been waiting the opening of hostilities at Hong Kong, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, has sailed for Manila, which it will attack. The dispatch adds:

"Three steamers recently purchased by the United States Government will follow the fleet with coal.

"The approaches to Manila are mined.

"It is reported here that the priests and the commercial classes in the Philippines are in favor of a peaceful surrender rather than to suffer a bombardment, but that the military are determined to resist."

The cruiser Baltimore joined the Asiatic Squadron, before it sailed from Hong Kong to attack the Philippines.

The Asiatic Squadron consists of seven cruisers, five of which have been at Hong Kong for the last month. The Baltimore, Captain N. M. Dyer; the Boston, Commander B. F. Lamberton; the Olympia, Captain C. V. Gridley; the Petrel, Commander E. P. Wood; the Raleigh, Captain J. B. Coughlan, and the Concord, Commander A. Walker.

THE FIRST TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Two Battalions of Marines Embark at Brooklyn on the Panther.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The first regular troops to embark direct for Cuba were the First and Second battalions, United States Marine Corps.

The auxiliary cruiser Panther left the Brooklyn Navy Yard Friday night, carrying them. Her destination is Matanzas, but she will touch at Hampton Roads and Key West.

The marines were divided into two battalions of three companies each, each company numbering 103 men. Captain Harrington's company is the artillery company, manning four of the field pieces. Two guns are to be kept on the Panther as her armament. The Panther, according to the orders, will be the permanent quarters of the two battalions who are attached to Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson's forces. The total force comprised 618 men.

Porto Rico in Open Revolt.

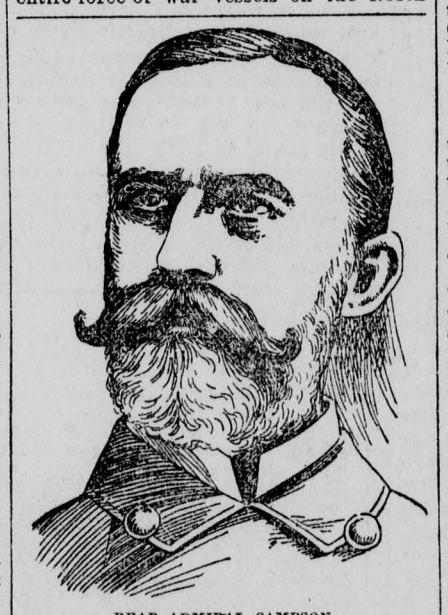
ST. THOMAS, West Indies (By Cable).—A revolution has broken out in the Ponce district of Porto Rico, and there is rioting all through the island. Residents of other countries now in Porto Rico are panic stricken. They feel that there is no safety in the ports of the island, and they are momentarily expecting bombardment. But when the question of going to the interior arises foreigners face a new danger—that is, the rioters there.

SAMPSON A REAR ADMIRAL.

Captain Commanding the North Atlantic Squadron Promoted.

President McKinley authorized Captain W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, to hoist the flag of a rear admiral.

By this act the President has made Captain Sampson the senior flag officer of the entire force of war vessels on the North



REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

Atlantic coast. Should Commodore W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron, or Commodore Howell, commanding the Northern Patrol Squadron, fall in with Rear Admiral Sampson's vessels, it will be his duty to report to Rear Admiral Sampson and to carry out any orders that that officer may consider it necessary to give.

In promoting Rear Admiral Sampson the President acted with a view to clearing the situation as it existed in reference to the commanders-in-chief of the squadrons on the North Atlantic coast. Had the rank of Rear Admiral Sampson remained that of a captain he would have been deposed from the position of commander-in-chief immediately upon falling in with the Flying Squadron and Commodore Schley would have had command over the two fleets.

We Seize Another Ship.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The Spanish passenger steamer sailing from Porto Rico to Havana has been seized by Admiral Sampson's squadron and sent into port here, convoyed by the cruiser New York.

WOODFORD ASKED TO GO.

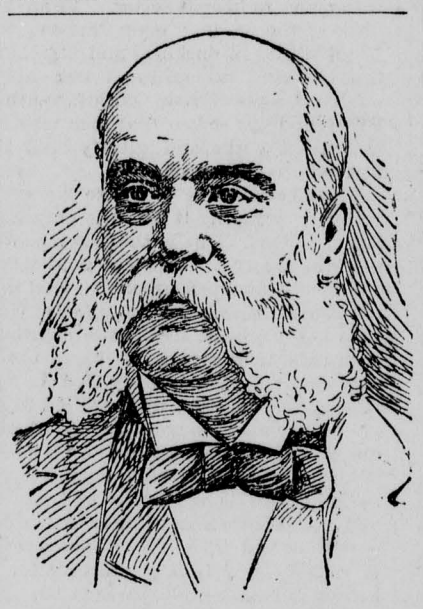
Spain Sends Our Minister Passports Before He Delivers Ultimatum.

HOSTILE OUTBURST IN MADRID.

The Spanish Government, Having Received a Copy of the Ultimatum in Advance, Anticipated the Delivery of the Official Communication—Regarded it as a Declaration of Hostilities.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The Spanish Government sent passports to United States Minister Woodford and officially declared that it regarded the American ultimatum as a declaration of war.

General Woodford received President McKinley's ultimatum at midnight Wednesday and decided to deliver it Thursday. Before he could do so he was given his



UNITED STATES MINISTER WOODFORD.

passports and notified by Spain that diplomatic relations with the United States had been terminated. General Woodford left for Paris after intrusting American interests to the British Embassy. Minister Woodford's delay in delivering the ultimatum is regarded by diplomats as a blunder.

After receiving his passports, General Woodford left his private residence in his own official carriage. His route to the railway station was carefully guarded by police and he had a strong escort of Civil Guards, although very few persons were aware of his departure.

An immensed crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civic guards maintained order, while among the crowd moved a large number of private detectives. A detachment of Civil Guards accompanied General Woodford to the frontier.

The retiring Minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued. When the crowd was thickest about him General Woodford forced his way through, and, approaching Colonel Morel, the Chief of Police, shook hands with him cordially, thanking him for his kindness and zeal in guarding the United States Legation and his (General Woodford's) residence for so many months.

When General Woodford took his seat in the train there was a stir among the spectators and a rush toward the window of the carriage. The Minister sat unconcerned and dignified. Senor Aguilera, the Civil Governor of Madrid, his gigantic figure rising head and shoulders above the crowd, in a stentorian voice raised a cheer, which was thrice responded to frantically by the crowd. "Viva Espana!" resounded throughout the station until the train was fairly outside. This was not meant as a kindly farewell, but was an explosion of long pent up feelings.

The British flag is now flying over the American Legation, which is still guarded by the police. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Ambassador, called on Senor Guilou, the Foreign Minister, and informed him that the affairs of the American Legation were in his (the Ambassador's) hands. General Woodford was accompanied by his acting private secretary and two servants.

General Woodford Insulted.

BIARRITZ, France (By Cable).—When the train on which General Woodford was traveling reached Valladolid a mob attempted to storm it.

The crowd shouted "Death to the Yankees!" and broke the windows of the cars.

The civil guard came to the rescue and dispersed the mob with difficulty.

When the train neared the French frontier an attempt was made to arrest General Woodford's private secretary on the ground that he was a Spanish citizen.

General Woodford protested against the proceedings and the authorities desisted.

VIOLENT SCENES IN MADRID.

A Mob Smashes the American Eagle on the Equitable Building.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—Enthusiastic processions are now moving through the principal streets. A mob gathered in front of the building of the Equitable Life Insurance Company and insisted upon the removal of the American eagle, which was thrown down and smashed in bits. The fragments were then carried through the streets by a cheering, yelling mob to the Military Club, where the members appeared upon the balcony and enthusiastically cheered the demonstrators, shouting "Viva Espana!" and "Down with the Yankees!" The police mixed with the crowd and allowed the demonstrations to go on without restraint.

The Civil Governor of Madrid, Senor Aguilera, instead of prohibiting, allowed complete liberty of action, mingling among the demonstrators. He was loudly cheered.

Toward midnight the crowd left Alcala street and paraded several thoroughfares, sacking shops owned by Americans, or where American goods were displayed. Among the places wrecked was the office formerly occupied by Dr. Tinker, a dentist.

A Company of Cowboys.

The War Department has notified Attorney General Griggsby, of South Dakota, of the acceptance of his proposal to recruit a company of cowboys and has advised him to establish recruiting stations.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2¼c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	23,423
Condensed milk, cans	150
Cream, cans	565

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	—	@	18
Firsts	17	@	17½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	16½
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	17½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery	14½	@	16½
Factory, fresh firsts	14½	@	15
Low grades	13	@	13½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	8	@	8¼
Small	8¾	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	11	@	11½
Jersey—Fancy	12	@	12½
Western—Choice	—	@	11½
Southern—Choice	10½	@	10¾
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	9	@	18
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	25

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 37½	@	1 40
Medium, choice, 1897	1 15	@	1 20
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 15
Red kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 80
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 55
Yellow eye	1 20	@	1 22½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 72½	@	1 75
Green peas, bags	70	@	72½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Greening, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Strawberries, Fla., ₱ qt	12	@	18

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	17
1896, prime	7½	@	8
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	17
Good to prime	14	@	15
Old odds	2	@	4

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	50

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Chickens, Phila	18	@	20
Western, dry picked	—	@	—
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9½
Western ducks	5	@	7
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	4	@	6
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	—	@	35
Straw—Long rye	32½	@	35
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	25	@	30

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, ₱ bbl	2 12	@	2 62
Western, ₱ bbl	2 12	@	2 62
Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Cabbages, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Peas, N. C., ₱ basket	1 25	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ box	2 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 50
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	50
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	2 50	@	5 00
Beets, Fla., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Lettuce, ₱ basket	50	@	1 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	25	@	1 00
Kale, per bbl	25	@	50
Asparagus, ₱ doz	1 50	@	6 00
Radishes, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	3 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 85	@	5 25
Spring Patents	5 25	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 2 N. Duluth	—	@	1 09¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	1 09¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	37⅞
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	32½
Track mixed	31	@	32½
Rye—Western	61	@	61½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	37
Lard—City steam	5.15c	@	5.25c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	28 75	@	35 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	9½
Country dressed	5	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 75	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 60	@	5 70
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	3 90	@	4 15
Country dressed	4	@	6½

INSANE FROM EXCESSIVE READING

Farmer Ingraham Read in Bed Nights Until His Mind Gave Way.

William Ingraham, a farmer, who lived near Rockland, N. Y., was taken to the State Hospital at Binghamton hopelessly insane. Ingraham's insanity is said to be due to excessive reading. It was his habit, after performing his day's labors, to lie in bed and read until morning. Anything in the form of printed matter, from year-old almanacs to Patent Office reports, served his purpose when better literature was not at hand. He is said to have read the Bible through sixty times, and could repeat whole chapters word for word. He could quote Shakespeare, Byron, Milton and Moore by the page, and had a wonderful knowledge of historical events. He read so much nights that he soon became unable to sleep, and finally his reason gave way. The asylum authorities say he is incurable.

Anglo-American Union.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—At the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet Ambassador Hay delivered a speech upon Anglo-American relations that aroused great enthusiasm. The Spanish Ambassador sent word at the last minute that he was "indisposed," and could not attend. Our Ambassador said: "We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of liberty and progress [Cheers], charged with duties that we cannot evade, by the imposition of irresistible laws." Colonel Hay did not make the slightest allusion to the Spanish-American crisis, but his speech was interpreted by the guests as an indirect recognition of the British sympathy with the United States.

Salmon Beginning to Run.

Salmon are beginning to run, and preparations are making for the most active season witnessed in the fisheries and canneries in the Pacific Northwest in many years. The fish catch is now being shipped to the Eastern States in refrigerator cars.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Martyrdom of Stephen the Theme For an Able Sermon — Glimpses of Heaven Through the Eyes of the Great Preacher — The Eternal Sleep.

TEXT: "Behold I see the heavens opened," etc.—Acts vii., 56-60.

Stephen had been preaching a rousing sermon, and the people could not stand it. They resolved to do as men sometimes would like to do in this day, if they dared, with some plain preacher of righteousness—kill him. The only way to silence this man was to knock the breath out of him. So they rushed Stephen out of the gates of the city, and with curse and whoop and bellow they brought him to the cliff, as was the custom when they wanted to take away life by stoning. Having brought him to the edge of the cliff, they pushed him off. After he had fallen they came and looked down, and seeing that he was not yet dead they began to drop stones upon him, stone after stone. Amid this horrible rain of missiles Stephen clambers up on his knees and folds his hands, while the blood drips from his temples to his cheeks, from his cheeks to his garments, from his garments to the ground, and then, looking up, he makes two prayers—one for himself and one for his murderers. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit;" that was for himself. "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge;" that was for his assailants. Then from pain and loss of blood he swooned away and fell asleep.

I want to show you to-day five pictures—Stephen gazing into heaven, Stephen looking at Christ, Stephen stoned, Stephen in his dying prayer and Stephen asleep.

First look at Stephen gazing into heaven. Before you take a leap you want to know where you are going to land. Before you climb a ladder you want to know to what point the ladder reaches. And it was right that Stephen, within a few moments of heaven, should be gazing into it. We would all do well to be found in the same posture. There is enough in heaven to keep us gazing. A man of large wealth may have statuary in the hall and paintings in the sitting room and works of art in all parts of the house, but he has the chief pictures in the art gallery, and there hour after hour you walk with catalogue and glass and ever increasing admiration. Well heaven is the gallery where God has gathered the chief treasures of his realm. The whole universe is his palace. In this lower room where we stop there are many adornments, tessellated floor of amethyst, and on the winding cloud stairs are stretched out canvases on which commingle azure and purple and saffron and gold. But heaven is the gallery in which the chief glories are gathered. There are the brightest robes. There are the richest crowns. There are the highest exhilarations. John says of it, "The kings of the earth shall bring their honor and glory into it." And I see the procession forming, and in the line come all empires, and the stars spring up into an arch for the hosts to march under. The hosts keep step to the sound of earthquake and the pitch of avalanche from the mountains, and the flag they bear is the flame of a consuming world, and all heaven turns out with harps and trumpets and myriad voiced acclamation of angelic dominion to welcome them in, and so the kings of the earth bring their honor and glory into it. Do you wonder that good people often stand, like Stephen, looking into heaven? We have many friends there.

There is not a man in this house today so isolated in life but there is some one in heaven with whom he once shook hands. As a man gets older the number of his celestial acquaintances very rapidly multiplies. We have not had one glimpse of them since the night we kissed them good-by, and they went away, but still we stand gazing at heaven. And when some of our friends go across the sea, we stand on the dock or on the steam tug and watch them, and after awhile the hulk of the vessel disappears, and then there is only a patch of sail on the sky, and soon that is gone, and they are all out of sight, and yet we stand looking in the same direction, so when our friends go way from us into the future world we keep looking down through the narrows, and gazing and gazing, as though we expected that they would come out and stand on some cloud and give us one glimpse of their blissful and transfigured faces.

Pass on now and see Stephen looking upon Christ. My text says he saw the Son of Man at the right hand of God. Just how Christ looked in this world, just how He looks in heaven, we cannot say. A writer in the time of Christ says, describing the Saviour's personal appearance, that He had blue eyes and light complexion, and a very graceful structure, but I suppose it was all guesswork. The painters of the different ages have tried to imagine the features of Christ and put them upon canvas, but we will have to wait until with our own eyes we see Him and with our own ears we can hear Him. And yet there is a way of seeing and hearing Him now. I have to tell you that unless you see and hear Christ on earth you will never see and hear Him in heaven. Look! There He is! Behold the Lamb of God! Can you not see Him? Then pray to God to take the scales off your eyes. Look that way—try to look that way. His voice comes down to you this day—comes down to the blindest, to the deafest soul, saying, "Look unto Me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved, for I am God, and there is none else." Proclamation of universal emancipation for all slaves! Proclamation of universal amnesty for all rebels! Belshazzar gathered the Babylonish nobles to his table; George I. entertained the lords of England at a banquet; Napoleon III. welcomed the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey to his feast; the Emperor of Germany was glad to have our minister, George Bancroft, sit down with him at his table, but tell me, ye who know most of the world's history, what other king ever asked the abandoned and the forlorn and the wretched and outcast to come and sit beside him?

Oh, wonderful invitation! You can take it to-day and stand at the head of the darkest alley in any city and say: "Come! Clothes for your rags, salve for your sores, a throne for your eternal reigning." A Christ that talks like that and acts like that and pardons like that—do you wonder that Stephen stood looking at Him? I hope to spend eternity doing the same thing. I must see Him.

I pass on now and look at Stephen stoned. The world has always wanted to get rid of good men. Their very life is an assault upon wickedness. Out with Stephen through the gates of the city. Down with him over the precipices. Let every man come up and drop a stone upon his head. But these men did not so much kill Stephen as they killed themselves. Every stone rebounded upon them. While these murderers were transfixed by the scorn of all good men, Stephen lives in the admiration of all Christendom. Stephen stoned, but Stephen alive. So all good men must be pelted. All who will live godly in Jesus Christ must suffer persecution. It is no eulogy of a man to say that everybody likes him. Show me anyone who is doing all his duty to state or church, and I will show you men who utterly abhor him.

If all men speak well of you, it is because you are either a laggard or a dolt. If a steamer makes rapid progress through the waves, the water will boil and foam all around it. Brave soldiers of Jesus Christ will hear the carbines click. When I see a man with voice and money and influence all on the right side, and some caricature him, and some sneer at him, and some denounce him, and men who pretend to be actuated by right motives conspire to cripple him, to cast him out, to destroy him, I say, "Stephen stoned."

Pass on now and see Stephen in his dying prayer. His first thought was not how the stones hurt his head nor what would become of his body. His first thought was about his spirit. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." The murderer standing on the trap door, the black cap being drawn over his head before the execution, may grimace about the future, but you and I have no shame in confessing some anxiety about where we are going to come out. You are not all body. There is within you a soul. I see it gleam from your eyes, and I see it irradiating your countenance. Sometimes I am abashed before an audience, not because I come under their physical eyesight, but because I realize the truth that I stand before so many immortal spirits. The probability is that your body will at last find a sepulcher in some of the cemeteries that surround your town or city. There is no doubt that your obsequies will be decent and respectful, and you will be able to pillow your head under the maple or the Norway spruce or the cypress or the blooming fir. But this spirit about which Stephen prayed—what direction will that take? What guide will escort it? What gate will open to receive it? What cloud will be cleft for its pathway? After it has got beyond the light of our sun will there be torches lighted for it the rest of the way? Will the soul have to travel through long deserts before it reaches the good land? If we should lose our pathway, will there be a castle at whose gate we may ask the way to the city? Oh, this mysterious spirit within us! It has two wings, but it is in a cage now. It is locked fast to keep it, but let the door of this cage open the least and that soul is off. Eagle's wing could not catch it. The lightnings are not swift enough to take up with it. When the soul leaves the body, it takes fifty worlds at a bound. And have I no anxiety about it? Have you no anxiety about it?

I do not care what you do with my body when my soul is gone, or whether you believe in cremation or inhumation. I shall sleep just as well in a wrapping of sackcloth as in satin lined with eagle's down. But my soul—before this day passes I will find out where it will land. Thank God for the intimation of my text, that when we die Jesus takes us. That answers all questions for me. What though there were massive bars between here and the city of light, Jesus could remove them. What though there were great Saharas of darkness, Jesus could illume them. What though I get weary on the way, Christ could lift me on His omnipotent shoulder. What though there were chasms to cross, His hand could transport me. Then let Stephen's prayer be my dying litany, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

We may be too feeble to employ either of these familiar forms, but this prayer of Stephen is so short, is so concise, is so earnest, is so comprehensive, we surely will be able to say that—"Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Oh, if that prayer is answered, how sweet it will be to die! This world is clever enough to us. Perhaps it has treated us a great deal better than we deserve to be treated, but if on the dying pillow there should break the light of that better world we shall have no more regret about leaving a small, dark, damp house for one large, beautiful and capacious. That dying minister in Philadelphia, some years ago, beautifully depicted it when in the last moment he threw up his hands and cried out, "I move into the light."

Pass on now, and I will show you one more picture, and that is Stephen asleep. With a pathos and simplicity peculiar to the Scriptures the text says of Stephen, "He fell asleep." "Oh," you say, "what a place that was to sleep! A hard rock under him, stones falling down upon him, the blood streaming, the mob howling. What a place it was to sleep!" And yet my text takes that symbol of slumber to describe his departure, so sweet was it, so contented was it, so peaceful was it. Stephen had lived a very laborious life. His chief work had been to care for the poor. How many loaves of bread he distributed, how many bare feet he had sandaled, how many cots of sickness and distress he blessed with ministries of kindness and love, I do not know, but from the way he lived, and the way he preached, and the way he died I know he was a laborious Christian. But that is all over now. He has pressed the cup to the last fainting lip. He has taken the last insult from his enemies. The last stone to whose crushing weight he is susceptible has been hurled. Stephen is dead. The disciples come. They take him up. They wash away the blood from the wounds. They straighten out the bruised limbs. They brush back the tangled hair from the brow, and then they pass around to look upon the calm countenance of him who had lived for the poor and died for the truth.

Stephen asleep! I saw such a one. He fought all his days against poverty and against abuse. They traduced his name. They rattled at the doorknob while he was dying with duns for debts he could not pay, yet the peace of God brooded over his pillow, and while the world faded heaven dawned, and the deepening twilight of earth's night was only the opening twilight of heaven's morn. Not a sigh, not a tear; not a struggle. Hush! Stephen asleep!

I have not the faculty to tell the weather. I can never tell by the setting sun whether there will be a drought or not. I cannot tell by the blowing of the wind whether it will be fair weather or foul on the morrow. But I can prophesy, and I will prophesy, what weather it will be when you, the Christian, come to die. You may have it very rough now. It may be this week one annoyance, the next another annoyance. It may be this year one bereavement, the next another bereavement. Before this year has passed you may have to beg for bread or ask for a scuttle of coal or a pair of shoes, but at the last Christ will come in and darkness will go out, and though there may be no hand to close your eyes, and no breast on which to rest your dying head, and no candle to lift the night, the odors of God's hanging garden will regale your soul, and at your bedside will halt the chariots of the King. No more rents to pay, no more agony because flour has gone up, no more struggle with "the world, the flesh and the devil," but peace—long, deep, everlasting peace. Stephen asleep!

You have seen enough for one morning. No one can successfully examine more than five pictures in a day. Therefore we stop, having seen this cluster of divine Raphaels—Stephen gazing into heaven, Stephen looking at Christ, Stephen stoned, Stephen in his dying prayer, Stephen asleep!

Illinois Fishermen in Luck.

It is estimated that last year 10,000,000 pounds of fish were taken from the Illinois River, netting the fishermen $300,000.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 1.

Lesson Text: "The Triumphal Entry," Matthew xxi., 6-16—Golden Text: Matthew xxi., 9—Commentary on the Lesson of the Day by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

6. "And the disciples went and did as Jesus commanded them." The time had come to fulfill the prophecy of Zechariah, quoted in the previous verse from Zech. ix., 9, and, like all other fulfillments of prophecy, it shall be literally fulfilled, the King of Israel, the meek and lowly One, shall ride upon an ass colt into Jerusalem. There is a set time known to God for the fulfillment of every prediction and a sufficient reason for all seeming delays. It was when the fullness of the time was come that God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv., 4, 5). Everything concerning Him and His great redemption shall take place at the appointed time.

7. "And brought the ass and the colt and put on them their clothes, and they set Him thereon." He had told them to go into the village, and as soon as they entered it they would find a colt tied, which they were to loose and bring to Him. It is written that they went their way and found even as He had said unto them (Mark xi., 2-4; Luke xix., 30-32). The disciples did not have to hire a colt and have it at the appointed place at the appointed time. He Himself arranged it all. When a king was to be provided for Israel, Samuel did not have to wonder what kind of a man would do and then scour the country to find him, but the Lord said, "I will send thee a man, and thou shalt anoint him" (I Sam. ix., 16).

8. "And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way. Others cut down branches from the trees and strewed them in the way." Not only their garments on the colt, but also on the ground to honor Him. The whole event is most suggestive in a very practical way for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. In Job xi., 12, man is compared to a wild ass colt. This colt had never been subdued, was found tied where two ways met, was loosed and brought to Jesus, an instrument to carry Him, itself hidden, but Jesus exalted.

9. "And the multitudes that went before and that followed cried, saying: Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest!" Their cry takes us to Ps. cxviii., 25, 26, and verse 14 of that psalm takes us to Isa. xii., 2, and back to Ex. xv., 2, and all carry us on to the fulfillment of our Lord's words in Math. xxiii., 39, when they should indeed welcome and receive Him in the words of Isa. xxv., 9.

10. "And when He was come into Jerusalem all the city was moved, saying, Who is this?" Dr. Weston says that it should be, "All the city was shaken," and he calls attention to the same word in Math. xxvii., 51; xxviii., 4; Heb. xii., 26. This last takes us back to Hag. ii., 6, 7, 21, and onward to the time when He will come in power and glory, not on an ass colt, but as a man of war upon the white horse, followed by all the armies of heaven (Rev. xix., 11-16).

11. "And the multitude said, This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee." But there was doubtless more in the testimony of one Nathaniel than in a multitude of these voices when he said: "Rabbi, thou art the Son of God. Thou art the King of Israel" (John i., 49). What does your own heart say? What is He to you personally, for He expects from every one an answer to the question, What think ye of Christ? He does not look for words merely, but for a heart utterance.

12. "And Jesus went into the temple of God and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple and overthrew the tables of the money changers and the seats of them that sold doves. Compare John ii., 13-16. It is very significant and contains a most heart searching lesson that He should do the same thing both at the beginning and end of His ministry. It reminds us that in us, who are temples of the Holy Ghost, He desires truth in the inward parts; that He wants none of the entanglements of this world in His people's hearts, but that our lives should make it manifest that, though in the world, we are not of the world, but citizens of heaven and here for His service and pleasure only.

13. "And said unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." Speaking of Christ in Heb. iii., 6, the Spirit says, "Whose house are we?" and in Eph. ii., 21, 22, "An holy temple in the Lord, an habitation of God through the Spirit," are the names given to the church, which is His body. The church collectively and every believer individually is a house in which the Spirit desires to make constant prayer on the lines of Math. ix., 33; Isa. lxii., 6, 7, and Rev. xxii., 20, but if, instead of being wholly given up to Him for such prayer and corresponding service, we are given over to selfishness and worldliness and our own thoughts and ways, are we not more guilty than Israel, inasmuch as our privileges are greater, being His body?

14. "And the blind and the lame came to Him in the temple, and He healed them." Not to make money and gather substance is the great thing in life, but to have to give to those who need (Eph. iv., 28). To be a means of bringing the grace of God and the riches of His grace to those who know it not and know him not—this is life indeed. To be a channel of blessing from the great and only fountain (Jer. ii., 13), to the poor and the perishing—this is Christlike.

15. "And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that He did and the children crying in the temple and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David, they were sore displeased." Truly they were the fig tree with leaves only (verse 19), the tree that had been specially dealt with for three years (Luke xiii., 6-9), the wicked husbandmen of Math. xxi., 38. Oh, how patiently He had borne with them! How He would have blessed them if they had only been willing! But they would not. They would have none of Him.

16. "And said unto Him, Hearest thou what these say? And Jesus saith unto them, Yea. Have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?" I have wondered if they were never ashamed as He repeatedly referred them to their own Scriptures, which they professed to honor so, or were they past all shame and dead to all but their own thoughts and ways? They would not let Him make them children of God, and yet they vainly thought that they were such. So He left them and went out of the city to Bethany and lodged there (verse 17).—Lesson Helper.

A New Counterfeit.

New counterfeit two dollar Treasury notes, series of 1891, bearing McPherson's portrait, have been put in circulation.

London Pickpockets.

In London alone over 10,000 men, women and children gain their daily bread by pocket-picking.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The contested election case in the House of Patterson against Carmack was decided in favor of Mr. Carmack, the sitting member.

The report that Hawaii was to be formally annexed was denied at Washington.

President McKinley declined to permit a guard to be placed around the White House. The city's water supply, however, is guarded, and it is probable that troops will be detailed to guard the public buildings.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Augustus J. Hoitt, pension agent at Boston; Perry M. Lytle, to be surveyor of customs, district of Philadelphia; William J. Pollock, of the District of Columbia, to be agent for the Indians of the Osage Agency in Oklahoma.

Chairman Cannon, of House Appropriations Committee, said that $18,000,000 of the $50,000,000 fund was still left, and that a volunteer army would cost about $150,000 a day.

Senator Foraker said in debate in the Senate that he had positive information that it is the intention of this Government to recognize the representatives of the Cuban Government in this country.

The Ways and Means Committee dropped from the War Revenue bill the taxes on tea, coffee and crude petroleum.

T. Estrada Palma and one of Gomez's brigadiers, it is said, have consulted General Miles arranging for co-operation against Spain.

Mr. Dingley's committee practically decided upon a war tax bill estimated to raise $125,000,000 a year.

Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge, now Inspector General of the United States Army, will serve on General Miles's staff as chief of inspection department.

The Navy Department ordered the purchase of ten light-draught yachts for use in Cuban waters.

Domestic.

The American liner New York arrived at New York from Southampton in water ballast, after a rough voyage. She now becomes the Harvard and in the service of the Government. Most of the old crew reshipped for one year.

John R. Lamb, colored, who shot and killed Abraham Jackson, also colored, in a drunken brawl of railroad laborers, at Unity, Penn., last September, was hanged in the county court yard at Pittsburg. Lamb met his fate calmly.

The work of connecting the life-saving stations and observatories on the Long Island coast, which are to be manned by the Signal corps, is practically completed. The stations at Montauk Point, Southampton, and Fire Island are in readiness.

About two thousand Cubans at Tampa, Fla., are ready to enlist in the army, but they are desirous of maintaining their individual organizations. Many of them fought the Spaniards in the Ten Years' War.

Thomas Smith, a wealthy retired merchant, committed suicide in a hotel in Montclair, N. J., by shooting himself in the head.

Frederick Milne, one of the nine indicted Brooklynites who pleaded guilty of auditing bills in the old City Works Department and is now in prison, may be used as a witness against the others. His lawyer said he was made a scapegoat.

Naval Reserves of Massachusetts and New Jersey object to disbanding their organizations to enlist in the Navy.

The Kings County Grand Jury found indictments against Colonel William Hepburn and Charles M. Winant, charging them with bribery in the Brooklyn City Works Department scandal.

Importers rushed to withdraw goods from bonded warehouses in New York City in order to avoid a war tax.

Mrs. McKinley visited New York City for a week's rest. She is staying at the Windsor, the home of the President's brother Abner McKinley.

Illiterate foreigners, alarmed by weird tales of war made runs on two east side banks in New York City.

Princeton students, ready to enlist, marched to former President Cleveland's home, and made a patriotic demonstration. Mr. Cleveland bade them be calm in the storm, stanch and true, and said he knew they would do their duty.

Consul-General Baldasano closed the Spanish Consulate in New York City, and turned the interest of Spain's subjects over to the care of the French Consul-General.

Superintendent of Insurance O'Rear, of Missouri, has levied taxes against foreign insurance companies doing business in Missouri. The total tax is $233,304.17 on $11,608,240.89 premiums received by the companies. The tax is an increase of $13,933.96 over last year.

Edward Bender, forty-eight years old, of New York City, who has been separated from his wife for a year, went to her home, and abused her until two young men went to her aid. Bender shot both of them and a policeman. Richard Bennett, nineteen years old, shot in the forehead over the right eye, died in the Harlem Hospital later. Policeman Daniel Driscoll, shot in the breast, and Dager, twenty years old, shot in the arm, are not seriously injured.

The Legislature at Dover enacted a law placing the Delaware National Guard upon a war footing.

John A. Logan, of Chicago, has received authority from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1200 men and equip them for light cavalry service. The work of organizing has been quietly progressing for several weeks.

The Santa Fe Pacific westbound passenger train was held up at Oro Grande, 380 miles east of Mojave, Cal. Engineer Gufford was killed and a passenger injured.

The Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, head of the Christian Endeavor Society, sailed from Boston for Jamaica on a steamer of the Boston Fruit Company. He goes to attend a series of the Christian Endeavor conventions, for which he has been wanted for a long time, and will be absent several weeks.

Augustus C. Widber, City Treasurer of San Francisco, is accused of stealing over $100,000 from the money bags in the City Treasury.

Hardly 100 Spaniards took advantage of the offer of free transportation from New York City to Havana on the steamships Panama and Seneca. Most of them went on the Panama, which was watched by crowds as she left her pier.

Major Robert Meade, Commandant at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., has been ordered to take command of the marines of the North Atlantic Squadron.

General William Booth, head and founder of the Salvation Army, was given an enthusiastic reception at Carnegie Music Hall, New York City.

Carnegies at Pittsburg, Penn., are rolling a special steel plate one and a half inches thick for the new auxiliary cruisers.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Panama Canal employs 3500 laborers.

New York granite cutters get $4 for eight hours.

Brooklyn truck drivers have struck for $1.75 a day.

Springfield (Mass.) municipal laborers get $1.50 a day.

Ground for Detroit Labor Temple will be broken on Labor Day.

Troy (N. Y.) contractors who do city work must employ unionists.

New York German-American Typographia is twenty-five years old.

The congress of miners at Salt Lake will be attended by 3000 delegates.

San Francisco Sailors' Union demands $40 a month as minimum pay.

Duluth street railway uniforms this spring will bear the union label.

Two Macomb (Ill.) merchants will pay $50 to the organizer of the first labor union in that town.

Boston Park Department employes have withdrawn from the K. of L. and will join the Federation.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill fixing the factory age for boys at sixteen instead of fourteen.

Thousands of workingmen will join in asking Mayor Van Wyck to permit the beginning of New York's public library now.

About five hundred miners and helpers of the Brazil, Ind., Block Coal Company are on strike for an advance in wages for machine mining.

Union barbers of Colorado are working for a law similar to that of Minnesota which requires an examination and a license before the barber can practice.

A strike is on in the Wheeling, W. Va., mining district, the operators having declined to treat with the miners collectively, as to the details of the Chicago agreement.

More than one-half of the 212cotton mills in North Carolina, it is asserted, are running nights as well as days, and occasional additions to the list are reported every few days.

Thomas Bennett, father of the New Bedford (Mass.) textile industry, and during many years agent and superintendent of the Wamsutta Mills, died recently. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Wamsutta Mills were organized.

The new City Repairs Department of Boston is working eight hours a day and seven on Saturday, for from $2.70 to $4 a day. The city is now putting up its own mill machinery for the construction of doors, posts, window frames and sashes.

In a large Swedish pulp mill each man is paid according to services and position, and the workmen receive also five per cent. of the profit, one-half being paid in cash, and the balance deposited in a savings bank, to remain until the workman is fifty-five years old or has left the works three months.

John H. Murphy, counsel for the Utah Federation of Labor in the eight-hour law contest before the United States Supreme Court, was four years ago an active member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and on the employers' black list. This drove him into the legal profession, where he has found a career.

CYCLING NOTES.

Worcester, Mass., is to have a new $10,000 bicycle track.

Boston has abandoned the idea of an annual cycling parade.

Taylore, the Frenchman, is a favorite to beat Starbuck, the American.

Oil is a great enemy to brass and steel, and, if used sparingly when wheels are cleaned the wheels will last longer.

"Sit erect, ride moderately. Short of fatigue it is healthful, and you will live long," are wise words from a well-known physician.

Many French cyclists make use of the State pawnshops for storing their machines during the winter, paying a small charge for the privilege.

Dr. W. H. Brown, surgeon to the Leeds (England) General Infirmary, claims to have discovered a special kind of neuralgia peculiar to cyclists.

Cyclists should wear shoes with soles of average thickness. Thin soled shoes cause numbness of the feet, and should not be worn, especially on long rides.

"Harry" Elkes, of Glens Falls, N. Y., defeated "Tom" Barnaby at Charles River Park, Boston. The latter fell at the fiftieth mile. Elkes rode fifty-eight and two-third miles in 1:58:44 3-5.

The low crank hanger promises to be just as popular this season as were high gears last year. The drop in the crank hanger, which is extremely low in this year's machines, is perhaps the most important feature of the model.

At the Auditorium, at Springfield, Ohio, in the six-day bicycle race, Lizzie Claw, of Berlin, Germany, beat the world's record for four hours forty-seven minutes sixteen seconds for 100 miles by making it in four hours thirty-two minutes fifteen seconds.

It is surprising to note the number of wheelmen that are having or have had their old wheels cut down this season instead of buying those of this year. So much is this practice being carried on that those employed at that kind of work are enjoying a very profitable business.

Nearly all the manufacturers have this season tried the use of some entirely exclusive feature for the purpose of having their products easily recognized. The feature is made as attractive as possible, so that each wheel can be made known by its peculiar style of forks, color of its rims or frames, etc.

The electric triplet ridden by the Jallu Brothers, now in America, weighs with its accoutrements 300 pounds, and with the riders up it tips the scales at 650 pounds. When hurled round the track at a speed of 1.21 to the mile its record on a small five-lap track, something would happen to the riders were anything to go suddenly wrong or should the forks break under them.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Chauncey M. Depew, it is said, has delivered over one thousand speeches.

Mr. Gladstone has at last become resigned to giving up his unfinished literary work.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, former United States Minister to France, died recently in Paris.

Jules Verne, who at seventy enjoys robust health and lively spirits, lives chiefly on eggs and herbs.

Naval Captain William T. Sampson, commander of the Key West squadron, was born and brought up at Palmyra, N. Y. His father was a laborer.

The great actress, Adelaide Ristori—now the Marchesa Capranica del Grillo—is placing the souvenirs of her stage life on view in the exhibition at Turin.

The late Princess de Joinville received from the Government of Brazil, independently of a dower of $20,000, a small colony named San Francisco, of which she was never deprived.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

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CALVIN.

Grant David has his new house well under way.

Henry Quarry has purchased a horse and wagon.

S. G. Steel made a business trip to Cassville on Monday.

H. A. Wright has gone to Indiana county to attend school.

D. K. Coder has moved his saw mill on land of Harris Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Applebaugh, of Altoona, are visiting at Philip Gosnell's.

D. K. Coder purchased a horse and two seated road wagon from Lewis Port, recently.

Martin Smith and son, George, are building a large barn (50x80) on the old mansion farm.

John M. Stever has been under the professional care of Dr. Hamilton for some few days past.

E. M. Wright and J. C. Shaffer are making some improvements on Main street in the shape of fence.

Beaty brothers have their saw mill on lands of Martin Smith, but will soon remove to land of Henry Quarry.

N. Q. Wright has the stone work of his new house completed. Garner Bros., of Marklesburg, did the work.

Services in the M. E. Church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school, 9.30; Class, 10.30; Mission meeting at 7.30 P. M.

Mrs. L. W. Pheasant who has been confined to the house with sickness for about four weeks is able to be about again.

Peter T. Bowman and wife and Grant Cornelius and wife moved into Adam Dell's house on Water street. Mrs. Lou Bowman has moved into her own house on Main street. Clinton Park has moved into S. H. Pheasant's house on Cassville road. Mrs. P. L. Beaty and sons have moved into J. C. Pheasant's house. Joseph Melcher is domiciled in Simpson & Mireley's farm house.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Anna Nensteel is visiting her grandmother on Mill creek.

Our newly appointed preachers have both been with us and we are glad to know they have made a favorable impression.

Harper Wright is attending school at Indiana state normal, Denny Swope at Lebanon, Daisy and Leslie Smith at the Huntingdon normal.

Many of the farmers took advantage of the few favorable days the past week and sowed their oats and planted a few potatoes. The grain is gathering up nicely but there are fears of it having been injured considerably by the late freezing. The fruit, as yet, is not injured.

I see by the Mill Creek correspondent that Miss Swope, of Trough Creek, is looking up a summer school at Mill Creek. I presume it is Miss Edna Swope who is referred to. The citizens of Mill Creek and vicinity will make a good choice by patronizing her. She is one of our best young ladies and an excellent instructor.

Improvements are rushing ahead. Beatty Bros. are finishing cutting the lumber for Martin Smith's barn. Grant David has commenced the wood work on his new house. Newton Wright has the foundation of his house completed and we pronounce it an A1 job. Messrs. Snare & Garners did the work. Lemuel Stevens will do the wood work and that hustling John Reynolds will put the slate roof on.

—"I feel it my duty to give you a truthful statemeut of what Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did," writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S. C., "I had a child about two years old, that had the diarrhoea for two months. I tried all the best known remedies but none gave the least relief. When this remedy came to hand I gave it as directed and in two days the child was completely cured." Sold by J. G. Gillam.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma and all throat and lung diseases. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi May 4, 1898, and absolutely May 9, 1898.

1 Account of Jacob B. Grubb and David Grubb, administrators of the estate of Samuel Grubb, late of Penn township, deceased.
2 Account of L. W. Treece, trustee to sell real estate in partition of Frank Weaver, late of Hopewell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
3 First and final account of S. M. Wagner, acting executor of the estate of A. G. Wagner, late of Brady township, deceased.
4 First and final account of James D. Steele, executor of the last will and testament of Eliza J. Steele, deceased.
5 The first and final account of John E. Bicket, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of John Mitchell, late of Jackson township, deceased, under proceedings in partition.
6 First and final account of John Brewster, administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Heffner, late of Walker township, deceased.
7 Account of S. D. Longenecker, acting executor of Mrs. Leah Ross, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased.
8 First and final account of Alva McMath and George Schmittle, administrators of the estate of Samuel McMath, late of Tell township, deceased.
9 First and final account of Mary M. Todd, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Todd, late of Petersburg borough, deceased.
10 First and partial account of H. H. Ashman, administrator of the estate of R. Ashman, late of Three Springs borough, deceased.
11 Second and partial account of William Johnston, executor of the estate of W. B. Johnston, late of Franklin township, deceased.
12 Account of William A. Vaughn and Eli F. Vaughn, administrators of the estate of William Vaughn, late of Tell township, deceased.
13 First and final account of Robert McDivitt, guardian of James Howard Black and Frederick Wallace Black, as filed by N. G. McDivitt, administrator of Robert McDivitt, deceased.
14 Account of D. M. Miller, administrator of the estate of S. B. Patterson, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
15 First and final account of William Garner, executor of the last will and testament of Philip Garner, late of Lincoln township, deceased.
16 First and final account of William U. Geissinger, administrator of the estate of William J. Geissinger, late of Penn township, deceased.
17 Account of David Funk, administrator of the estate of Jacob Switzer, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
18 First and final account of J. W. Curfman, administrator of the estate of Joseph Park, late of Cass township, deceased.
19 First and final account of William Ellis, administrator of the estate of Wilhelmina Kennedy, late of Alexandria borough, deceased.
20 The first and final account of D. N. Orr, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of James Orr, late of Tell township, deceased, under proceedings in partition.

Register's office, April 5, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on May 4, 1898. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely September 7, 1898.

1 LAIRD—Inventory of the personal property of R. A. Laird, late of Porter township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Laird.
2 BAKER—Inventory of the personal property of Tobias Baker, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Rebecca L. Baker.
3 STAPLETON—Inventory of the personal property of Abner Stapleton, late of Cass township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sarah Stapleton.
4 SWOPE—Inventory of the real and personal property of Henry S. Swope, late of Three Springs borough, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Priscilla Swope.
5 FRAZIER—Inventory of the personal property of John B. Frazier, late of Petersburg borough, deceased, as set apart to his widow.
6 SKIPPER—Inventory of the personal property of Abraham Skipper, late of Shirley township, deceased, as set apart to his widow.
7 NEFF—Inventory of the personal property of Gilbert Neff, late of Logan township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Clara Neff.
8 BROWNLEE—Inventory of the personal property of Thomas Brownlee, late of Three Springs borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary J. Brownlee.
9 BARRICK—Inventory of the personal property of David Barrick, late of Petersburg borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Eliza Jane Barrick.
10 JEFFRIES—Inventory of the personal property of G. W. Jeffries, late of Dublin township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Jeffries.
11 GUMBERT—Inventory of the personal property of Frederick Gumbert, late of Rockhill borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Annie C. Gumbert.
12 THOMPSON—Inventory of real and personal property of Wm. W. Thompson, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary E. Thompson.
13 GOSHORN—Inventory of the personal property of William P. Goshorn, late of Tell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary Goshorn.
14 WAKEFIELD—Inventory of the personal property of George P. Wakefield, late of Logan township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Frances Wakefield.

Office of Clerk O. C., April 5, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Read. Read. Read.

In ancient times all roads led to Rome, now all roads lead to Three Springs, where I keep on hand the finest line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, and FERTILIZER ever offered for sale in Central Pennsylvania.

Note a few of my prices:

Binders	$110.00.	Spring Tooth Harrows	$10.50.
Mowers,	39.00.	Farm Wagons, (capacity 4000 lbs.)	50.00.
Hay Rakes (all steel),	18.00.	One-Horse Wagons, (capacity 2000 lbs.)	38.00.
Two-Horse Chilled Plows (two points),	5.50.	Stick Wagons,	$28 to 35.00.
Cultivators	2.25.	Spring Wagons	$40 to 80.00.
Double Shovel Plows	2.00.		
Single Sholel Plows	1.75.		

Fertilizer $11.00 per ton and upward.

Everything sold under a positive guarantee to be first class.

Cattle, Sheep, Grain and Wool taken in exchange for goods the same as cash.

Call and examine my stock.

CLAY PARK,

THREE SPRINGS, - - - - PENN'A.

A New Stock.

Having returned from the Eastern Cities where I made large purchases of new goods suitable for this section, I am prepared to show those who favor me with their trade one of the cleanest and best assortments of General Merchandise ever brought to Mapleton. Come and see the new goods.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

THE FIRST SHOT OF THE SEASON.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL'S

SPRING INAUGURAL STARTLER.

Clothing stores may come and clothing stores may go, but the Golden Eagle will continue its well established rule to guarantee economy by selling for less money, the same goods others offer, or better goods for the same money, as at the opening of every former season.

Our Qualities are Highest, Our Prices Lowest,

and our stock the largest, most varied and complete. We will not be obliged to depend upon promises, our reputation for fair dealing being based on years of faithful performance. In the great sale now begun at the Golden Eagle you will find a practical demonstration of this truth. We boldly proclaim that the values are indisputably

THE BEST EVER OFFERED IN HUNTINGDON.

Boys' Long Pants Suits
(Size 14 to 20.)
They are black, blue and fancy mixtures made to stand hard wear and tear. $3.50 to $5.00.
Other excellent grades for $6.50, $7.50, $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00.

Children's Suits.
Reefers and double breasted Sack styles in different materials, made to sell for more money, our price $1.25.

Children's Novelties
in Vestee, Eaton and other styles in all the new effects. $2.50 to $5.00.

School Suits for Boys.
(Size 6 to 16.)
Mixed Cassimers, double breasted styles $1.00 and $1.50.
The $2.50 suit is an astonisher, strictly all wool, double seat and double knees. Comes in Black, Blue, mixed and light colors.

Men's Spring Su its
New spring goods in light and medium weight. Black or gray cheviots wonderfully low at $3.65.

All Wool Plaid Cheviots
and Cassimers. Also black and blue cheviots considered bargains at other stores at $7.00. Our price $5.00.

All Wool Black Clay Worsted,
splendidly lined and trimmed; sold elsewoere for $10.00. Our price $7.50.

Men's Dress Suits
made of imported materials, the most select and fashionable patterns, well lined and trimmed, the same quality for which other stores ask $15.00, at the Golden Eagle for $10.00 and $12.00.

Other Grades
of imported fabrics, superior beauty and perfect tailoring in serge, fancy shades and stripes from $13.50 to $18.00.

Men's and Youth's Spring Overcoats
in Covert cloth, light shades made in fashionable shapes and lengths, $10.00.

Spring Hats,
All of the new and popular shades and shapes in Stiff Hats, including the Knox, Young, Dunlap and all other popular styles, prices commence at $1.25 and up to $3.00.

The Celebrated Guyer
Hats for spring are also here in different shapes and shades, price $3.50.

Neckwear
In all the leading and popular shapes, styles and colors at 25 cents and 50 cents.

Shirts
For the spring with white collar and cuff bands and separate link cuffs at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Collars
In all the new shapes just received, price, 2 for 25 cents.

We are not ignorant of the assortment of goods carried in other stores. We are not disparaging their taste, skill or facilities, but after giving full credit for all these we must say the Golden Eagle Clothing Hall has the Greatest and Best collection of Clothing and Furnishing goods to be found in Huntingdon.

Hugo Mayer,

Cor. 4th & Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 27, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court next week.

—WANTED—Old iron and metal. G. D. Wood.

—E. Robley, of Altoona, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—Robert A. Ramsey, of Saulsburg, is the guest of friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. John Whitney, of Shirleysburg, is the guest of Levi Wright's family.

—Mrs. Lou Dell commenced a term of school in the public school building Monday morning.

—A. J. Gensler, of Sheaffer's valley, Perry county, had $260 stolen from his home while he was at church.

—L. F. Baker and Miss Nannie Clemens spent a few days of the past week with friends in Shirley township.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, passed through town yesterday on his way to the upper end of the county.

—Miss Prudie Miller, of Tyrone, spent a portion of the past week with mother and many friends in Mapleton.

—Commencing with last Wednesday the morning mail from the east is carried on second section of Pacific express instead of first section.

—George Wharton had one toe broken and another mashed one day last week at the Keystone sand works by a stone falling on his foot.

—J. M. Henry, of Jackson township, Perry county, claims the championship for catching trout. He caught 115 on Saturday in about half a day.

—At a meeting of the Democratic state committee, held at Harrisburg last Wednesday it was decided to hold the state convention at Altoona June 29th.

—I have secured the agency for one of the largest wall paper establisments in the country. Persons contemplating papering should see my samples and learn prices. E. E. McCarl.

—Five shooting affrays have occured among the workmen on the Pennsylvania railroad improvements near Gallitzin within the past two weeks. One victim died at the Altoona hospital Monday evening.

—The Methodist Episcopal parsonage at Schellsburg, Bedford county, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Rev. Walter Whitney, a native of Trough Creek valley, is the preacher at that place and his family had a narrow escape from suffocation.

—B. S. Rumberger, of Petersburg, a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff was interviewing the people of this place last Friday. Mr. Rumberger has many friends in this section who are confident of his nomination and election. He is a good man.

—A taxpayer of Bedford county whose tax amounted to eighty-four cents made an appeal to the commissioners for a reduction. It cost him ninety-one cents car fare, twenty-five cents for dinner and the loss of a day's work on his farm to get a reduction of twelve cents on the tax assessed.

—Lewistown *Free Press*: From the number of new houses being erected at the Junction that locality must be on a boom. We again hear rumors that the local and wrecking crews will be transferred from Patterson to the Junction. We have it on good authority that the matter is receiving the earnest consideration of the officials.

—On Thursday the 14th inst. while squibbing out a drill hole at the Keystone sand quarry the dynamite was prematurely exploded and John Montgomery had his right arm burned. At the time it was supposed his injuries were of minor character but they have proven serious and he has not yet regained the full use of that member.

—Hon. P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon, has received assurance of his appointment to the position of Surveyor of the Port at Philadelphia. This recognition of Mr. Lytle's labor in behalf of the Republican party is very gratifying to his many friends in the county and throughout the state. The appointment is for four years and the salary is $5000 per year. The ITEM heartily congratulates him on his appointment. The appointment was confirmed by the senate on Monday.

—The Best Liniment.—"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest on earth," write Edwards & Parker, of Plains, Ga. This is the verdict of all who use it. For rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings and the numerous slight ailments and accidendts common to every household, this liniment has no equal. With it in the house, a great deal of pain and suffering may be avoided. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Bellefonte had a $100,000 fire last Thursday evening. The property burned included two of the four large brick buildings of the car works, occupied now by Jenkins & Lingle, foundrymen; residence and stable of Frank P. Blair, house of Mrs. Gehrett, three stables and the large flour mill of Colonel W. Fred Reynolds. This mill and elevators has just been repaired at a cost of $20,000 and was the only complete oscillating mill in the country.

—Andrew Wolfkill, of Lewistown, on Thursday last completed the 44th year of his service as a railway conductor. He began his service as such in 1854, and during all these years Mr. Wolfkill says he has been off the track and over the bank with his train thirty-six times, but was never hurt. In railroad circles he is held in high esteem for his moral worth as well as his efficiency. He has been running on the Sunbury and Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania railroad since it was put in operation in 1871.

—A fatal mine accident occurred near Greenwood Furnace, this county, on Tuesday, in which Abram Bookheimer, an employe of the Logan Iron and Steel company, lost his life. In company with two of his sons he was engaged in a slope mine taking out iron ore, when he was caught by a fall of rock and earth some forty feet from the opening, the sons barely making their escape. An alarm was quickly given, and work has been going on steadily to recover the body. A telephone message this morning says that the workmen have just reached the body, but have not been able to get it out, owing to the earth caving in almost as rapidly as removed. Deceased was aged about 45 years, a member of the M. E. church, and leaves a wife and six children.—*News*.

Crotsley--Mierley.

On Thursday, April 21st, at three o'clock P. M., at the home of K. W. Mierley, in Cass township, was solemnized the marriage of Amon S. Crotsley, of Hopewell township, and Miss Emma M. Mierley, of Cass township. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. J. F. Glass, of Cassville. About eighty guests were present, all being the family friends of the contracting parties. After the ceremony a wedding feast was spread and this was prepared in the best style of the culinary art. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and costly presents. Mr. Crotsley is a prosperous farmer and the bride enjoys the distinction of being one of Cass township's best young ladies. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes for a long, joyous and prosperous life.

The World's Oldest Postmaster.

Mr. Alexander Trimble, of Henderson township, has just received a newspaper clipping from County Down, Ireland, the home of his nativity, which gives an account of the celebration of the birthday anniversary of the world's oldest postmaster. His name is Robert Taylor, and he is postmaster at Scarva, County Down. The recent celebration commemorated Mr. Taylor's 114th birthday, he having been born in 1784. The old man still enjoys good health. He started in business at Scarva as a provision merchant in 1798, conducting at the same time the postoffice and a hotel, and he is still the acting postmaster at Scarva. Mr. Taylor not only enjoys the distinction of being the oldest postmaster, but he is also the oldest citizen of the United Kingdom.—*Monitor*.

Boiler Shop to be Enlarged.

Workmen have already begun the task of remodeling the machine shop boiler shop to increase its capacity. The present structure, which is much too small, will be made 323 feet in length, 82 feet wide and 41 feet high. Four hundred thousand bricks will be needed in the improvements. The big cranes from the old erecting shops will be first put up and the brick work finished afterward. The department, with its improvements, will be in working order by October 1.—Altoona *Tribune*.

LATTA GROVE.

S. B. Dell has returned home from a few days' visit to Hopewell township.

W. W. Smith, of Altoona, recently spent a week with his family at this place.

Wesley Dell in less than one week put up one hundred panels of post fence for M. R. Taylor.

Miss Jennie B. Quarry, of Huntingdon, enjoyed a few days' stay at the old homestead last week.

D. H. Walker and wife went to Huntingdon last week to enjoy a few days with the family of their son.

John M. Stever is hauling the lumber for Wagoner's new stave mill which will be erected in the near future.

A. W. Pheasant was recently so unfortunate as to almost sever one of his great toes. He is getting better.

Miss Alice Dell, of Huntingdon, and Miss Clara Dell, of Mapleton, spent last week beneath the parental roof.

George W. Stever is hauling shingle timber for a new barn roof. The shingles will be made by George Lynn.

Chalmers Robison will give an entertainment with his talking machine in the P. O. S. of A. hall next Friday evening.

Henry Stever, of this place, was recently appointed a guard at the Huntingdon Reformatory. The appointment gives pleasure to his many friends.

George Schmittle, of Shade Gap, lectured on Prison Life in the P. O. S. of A. hall last Tuesday night. The lecture was illustrated by scenes from actual life, the views being manipulated by Allison Wible, of Mapleton. The lecture was good.

Marriage Licenses.

John D. Grove, Aitch, and Maggie D. Reed, Dudley.

Jesse C. Miller, Penn township, and Elizabeth Lamp, Huntingdon.

J. Franklin Enyeart, Saxton, Pa., and Mattie E. Cornelius, Shade Gap.

Bruce Lane, Clay township, and Jennie Painter, Cromwell township.

B. F. Fink and Catharine Hoover, both of Huntingdon.

—The two-year-old son of W. L. Furgason, of Bolton, Miss., had whooping cough. "After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

GERMAN BAPTISTS' (DUNKARDS') ANNUAL MEETING, NAPERVILLE, ILL.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of persons desiring to attend the Annual Meeting of the German Baptists (Dunkards) at Naperville, Ill., May 29 to June 7, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line west of Baltimore, Lancaster, Reading, and south of Sunbury, all inclusive, at rate of single fare for the round trip to Chicago plus $1.85 to Naperville; these tickets to be sold May 23, 24, 27 and 28 and good to return until June 24, except that on deposit of tickets with agent at Naperville on or before June 24, return limit may be extended to June 30. 4-27-4t

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

Political Announcements.

[All announcements must be paid for in advance.]

SHERIFF—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

B. S. RUMBERGER.

Petersburg, April 22, 1898.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

JOHN BREWSTER.

Huntingdon, Feb. 15, 1898.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate of Associate Judge subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

J. F. GRIFFITH.

Broad Top City, March 3, 1898.

MEN'S BICYCLE SHOES.

Best Arco Calf, Corrugated soles. A high-grade shoe in every way. Made especially for hard service. Price $1.75. You'll be asked at least $2 for one as good elsewhere.

Men's Canvass Bicycle Shoes.

Brown canvass, heavy drill lining, corrugated soles, leather trimmed. An A-1 shoe for service and comfort. Price $1.50.

Women's Bicycle Shoes.

Fine brown Vici Kid, Corrugated soles, 11 inches high. The very latest spring style for women. A neat, becoming shoe. Price $2.50.

Order by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Express prepaid.

G. S. WILLIAMS,

Next Door to Postoffice,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

NEW SPRING SUITS . . .

It is now that you feel the need of "brushing up" just a little. The other fellows are out in newest Spring effects and you feel that somehow the old suit doesn't make just the right impression; you feel like it is your duty to fall in with the procession. It' no trouble and very little expense to you, for our newest Spring suits are really so low in price that any man, no matter how modest his income, may own one.

Men's Spring Suits.

All wool Cheviots, dark and medium shades, the season's leading styles. You would feel that we were fair with our prices if we ask you $10 for them handsome men's suits, thoroughly dependable and well made. Our Spring values at $6.50.

Men's Correct Spring Suits.

Sack and Cutaway, these are handsome imported materials, the latest for cut and finish, swell suits at little prices, stylish made trimmed and finished, they would sound reasonable at $15.00. But we lead in low prices for high grade clothing and our Spring price is $10.00.

Men's Working Goods.

Every article that working men require—makes that are well known—the ones that give you your money's worth and prices you feel that you can easily pay.

O. L. STEWART,

Clothier and Furnisher, Huntingdon, Pa.

6th and Washington Streets.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mary J. Hunt, deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of the above named decedent, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make settlement immediately, and to those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. E. TAYLOR,

Broad Top City, Pa., Administrator.
April 4, 1898.

NOTICE.—First and final account of Nicholas Rider, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of John S. Miller, (of Clay township) having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, on the 26th day of March, 1898, will be allowed by the said court on the 2nd day of May, 1898, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa. Mar. 26, '98. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

THE LIMIT OF HUMAN LIFE.

Authorities Differ on It and Centenarians Are Uncertain Quantities.

How may a man prolong his life indefinitely?

This question is discussed, but by no means settled, in an article by Langdon Kain, M. D., in the North American Review.

The writer points out that authorities disagree by over a century as to the utmost limit of the human life, and are widely divergent as to the means for prolonging it.

Where one instance is found of a centenarian who has lived abstemiously and kept regular habits another springs up of an equally aged man who has been a noted drunkard and smoker all his life.

Authorities on the subject have been puzzled to note that in countries where prosperity, intelligence and general civilization are highest, centenarians are fewest.

Dr. Kain explains this by saying that among such persons the death certificates are more rigidly kept, while among people of less education the exact age is left in doubt and wild guesses are made as to every old man or woman's years.

This would seem to discount many of the tales of persons who claim to be 150 or 180.

This theory is borne out by the fact that nearly all alleged centenarians belong to the poorer, less educated classes. Hiram Lester, said to have been the oldest citizen of this country, died in an almshouse in 1896 at the alleged age of 128. Noah Raby, another pauper, celebrated what he said was his 126th birthday at Piscataway, N. J., recently. A German statistician claims to have found an African named Bruno Coburn, now living at Rio de Janeiro, at the age of 150. Josiah Field, of Red Bank, N. J., died last year at the fairly authenticated age of 104. He remained a bachelor until he was seventy-five, when he married and became the father of three children. Margaret Kasiocona, a Pole, was a similar case, having married her third husband when she was ninety-four, and bearing him three children. Ireland holds the prize as a centenarian producing country. Of its 5,000,000, 578 are said to be centenarians. England, with a population of 28,000,000, has but 146, while Germany, with 50,000,000 inhabitants, boasts only seventy-eight centenarians.

New Rapid Firing Gun.

In recent experiments with Vicker's six-inch, rapid-firing gun the accuracy was such that two of the projectiles in a round of ten discharges went through the same hole in the target. It is anticipated that picric acid will be adopted by the British authorities as an explosive for shells.

Women in English Factories.

Recently published statistics show that more than a million women over the age of eighteen are employed in factories and workshops in Great Britain. Eleven per cent. of them belong to trades unions.

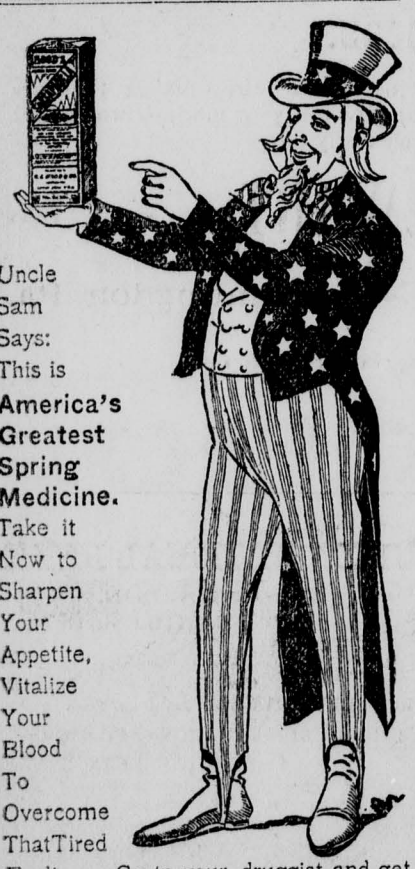
Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. *Try it to-day.* Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

The Presbyterian Church has a missionary debt of half a million dollars.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Birmingham, England, turns out five tons of hairpins every week.



Uncle Sam Says: This is **America's Greatest Spring Medicine.** Take it Now to Sharpen Your Appetite, Vitalize Your Blood To Overcome That Tired Feeling. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it today, and realize at once the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine.

PRESIDENT'S ULTIMATUM

Signed Intervention Resolutions and Demanded Evacuation of Cuba.

SPAIN'S MINISTER DEPARTS.

The Momentous Resolution Signed in the Presence of Members of the Cabinet—The Ultimatum a Demand That Spain Withdraw From Cuba—Senor Polo y Bernabe Demanded His Passports.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley, at 11.24 Wednesday morning, signed the act of Congress declaring Cuba free and ordering Spain to evacuate the island. At the same time he affixed his signature to an ultimatum to Spain and sent it to Madrid to be delivered by Minister Woodford.

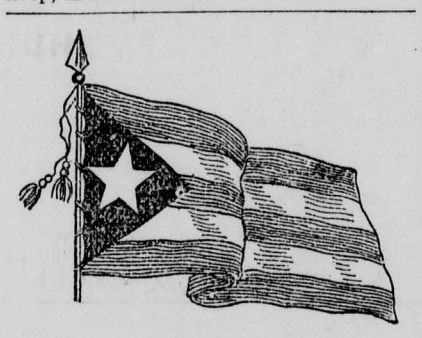
The ultimatum informed the Spanish Government that it must withdraw its troops and warships from Cuba or have them driven from the island by the military and naval forces of this country.

Notice that the ultimatum had been sent was given the Spanish Minister at Washington and he at once asked for his passports and left the city.

It was evidently in the minds of those present when President McKinley signed the documents which mean the wresting from Spain of the last remnants of her once vast Western Empire, that they were assisting at a scene which marked an event in history.

When the moment came for the President to put his name to the documents those in the room closed up around the table, at a respectful distance. Secretaries Bliss, Alger and Wilson, Attorney-General Griggs, Assistant Secretary Day, Senator Elkins, Representative Cannon and Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Ireland were present.

Secretary Alger had the pen all ready. It was an ordinary stub pen, which he had brought over from the War Department and which he intended to keep, and did keep, as a souvenir of the occasion.



FLAG OF FREE CUBA.

Mr. Porter, Secretary to the President, took the pen from Mr. Alger and handed it to the President, who then wrote his name in a large, bold script. As soon as the event was over Mr. Porter came out and announced the fact to the seventy or eighty newspaper correspondents, who were eagerly waiting to bulletin it to their papers.

Congress learned of the signing of the resolutions as soon as the two houses had assembled. The notice went to the House, in which the resolutions originated, and when the formal announcement was made there by Secretary Pruden there was a tumult of applause, participated in by members on both sides of the Chamber. In the Senate the news created intense enthusiasm.

POLO LEAVES WASHINGTON.

Spanish Minister Asks For His Passports and Gets Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—As soon as the President signed the Cuban resolutions he notified Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister, who at once requested his passports, which were handed him at his residence by an official of the State Department. Senor Polo left Washington at 7.20 Wednesday evening. He occupied a special car attached to the regular train of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. At Buffalo the car was switched on the Grand Trunk route and continued on to Toronto, Canada. Senor Polo is accompanied by Seno Pablo Soler, First Secretary; Senor Don Acquaroni, Second Secretary; Senor Pla, attache; Senor Almeida, attache; Captain de la Casa, military attache, and Lieutenant de Caranza, naval attache. Detectives of the United States secret service escorted the party.

SENOR POLO Y BERNABE.

Thus was broken the last link of diplomatic communication at this captal between Spain and the United States. The care of Spanish interests was confided by Senor Polo to the French Ambassador and the Minister of Austria-Hungary jointly.

TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Regulars From All Over the Country Hurried to the Front by Special Trains.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special).—Chickamauga Park is now a vast military camp. Secretary of War Alger reported Wednesday that every command of the regulars ordered to the South had started for the front. Many of the regiments having but a short run reported in camp in a few hours, and more than half the entire army bivouaced at the points of mobilization Wednesday night.

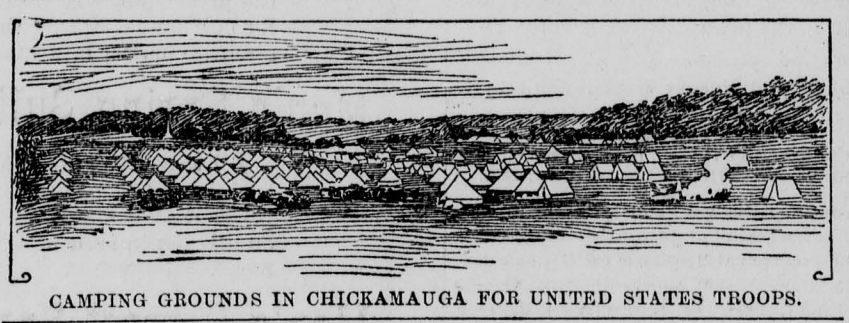
NEW CANVAS UNIFORM FOR REGULARS.

The camp at the Chickamauga National Park leaves little to be desired, either in the way of comfort or in beauty of surroundings. It is, moreover, full of interest for the man of military taste and experience. Nearly every square foot of what is now a park, with excellent roads, groves of trees, and rippling streams, was fought over again and again during the two days' battle in September, 1863.

The "Boys in Blue" will be merely a figure of speech in the case of the Army of Invasion, new canvas uniforms having been adopted for service in the tropics. They are of drab canvas, light in weight and admirably adapted for wear in tropical climates. The service coat of both officers and men is shorter than the one in use now. Rather baggy knee breeches, with canvas or light leather leggings, complete the leg covering, and fair leather or russet shoes of the regular army styles will be worn. The headgear is a broad brim felt hat, turned up on one side, like those worn in the American Revolutionary Army, and fastened with a rosette and aigrette of the same. The uniforms of the officers will be exactly like that of the men, except for the insignia of rank on the collar and shoulders.

The commander at Chickamauga, Major-General Brooke, and staff arrived Wednesday. Five hundred and fifty cavalry troops from Fort Jefferson, Mo., came in during the afternoon. Fifty-five cars of artillery from Fort Myer arrived in the evening.

From all parts of the country came reports to General Brooke here of unusual scenes and unparalleled enthusiasm. The departing troops are escorted to the railway stations by cheering thousands, school children line the thoroughfares, there is an ovation at every hamlet through which the hurrying detachments of the army pass.



CAMPING GROUNDS IN CHICKAMAUGA FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The white tents of the Twenty-fifth, and the uniformed men aid the visitor to picture the scene of a generation ago. This aid to the imagination was increased by the arrival of six regiments of cavalry and fourteen light batteries of artillery. Where in former days regiment and brigade wheeled, advanced, battled and retired, under the smoke of battle, the troopers and cannoneers of the army will prepare themselves for any emergency by drill and practice under sunny skies.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

House Rushed Through the Measure Fixing the Status of the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The bill authorizing the President to issue a call for volunteers passed the House by unanimous consent, after five hours of unrestricted debate.

Chairman Hull, of the Military Committee, read telegrams he had received from the White House and from Secretary of War Alger, calling on him to hurry the bill through as rapidly as he could, for the President wanted to issue his call for volunteers immediately.

This spurred the House to action, and the fifteen sections of the measure were taken up and disposed of without unnecessary delay.

The bill provides that 12,000,000 persons, all being able-bodied male citizens, and those of foreign birth who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, are held liable to perform military duty subject to the call of the President.

That the Volunteer Army shall be maintained only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, authority being given to the President to raise such a force, or to call into active service the State militia, enlistments being for the term of three years, unless sooner terminated.

That the Volunteer Army shall be raised by proclamation, and as far as practicable the men received into the service shall be taken from the States, Territories, District of Columbia and Indian Territory.

That the field officers shall be appointed by the President, and the regimental and company officers shall be appointed by the Governors of the States.

That the volunteers and militia shall be on the same footing as regards pay, allowances and pensions as the regular army.

QUEEN REGENT'S SPEECH.

Addresses Spanish Parliament With the Young King by Her Side.

DEFIANCE TO UNITED STATES.

Tells the Spanish Cortes She Has Summoned Them to Defend Spain—Appeals to the Spanish People to Gather Round Her Son's Throne—Gratitude Due the Pope For His Peace Efforts.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The opening of the Spanish Cortes Wednesday was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of Madrid gathered in the Senate, where every available foot of space was occupied. There was a terrific crush at the entrance leading to the Senatorial seats, many of which were occupied by ladies.

Large bodies of troops were drawn up outside the building, including the handsomely uniformed Blue Dragoons and the magnificently attired Palace Guards. All the members of the diplomatic corps were present in full dress.

The Queen Regent read the speech from the throne. She referred to the troubles mentioned at the last session of the Cortes, saying they had increased "owing to the attitude of part of the people of the United States in fomenting rebellion," adding that hitherto Spain had submitted "to these threats and injuries, as not being the genuine expression of the American nation, but, becoming national, they would oblige me to break relations with the United States."

Continuing, the Queen Regent remarked that in the supreme crisis the Pope "spoke words of peace, which were hearkened to by my Government, in the firm consciousness of right and in the strict performance of international duties."

Her Majesty added: "Spain's gratitude is due to the Pope, and also to the great powers, whose action strengthens my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy."

QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

"Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfill the oath I swore in accepting the Regency, but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne and defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation."

The Queen Regent then referred to the trouble in the Philippine Islands, and, continuing, said:

"Although a dark and gloomy future is before us, the difficulties are not beyond our powers. With our glorious army, navy and united nation before foreign aggression, we trust in God that we shall overcome, without stain on our honor, the baseless and unjust attacks made upon us."

The Queen Regent read the speech with the little King on her right, amid great enthusiasm.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Cuban Insurgents to Co-operate With 50,000 Good Fighting Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Remarks made by Senator Foraker in the Senate and a conference of General Miles and T. Estrada Palma lead to the belief that the United States Government has virtually recognized the Cuban Republic.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

At General Miles's conference with Mr. T. Estrada Palma, the Minister of the Cuban Government, plans were discussed by them for a joint campaign between the United States forces and the army of the insurgents. Rifles and ammunition and such other munitions of war as are necessary will be provided by this Government for the use of the insurgents. It is desired to employ these troops in as large numbers as possible on account of their natural ability to endure the climate of Cuba in the rainy season. Minister Palma represented that if the United States would furnish arms the insurgents could place 50,000 good fighting men in the field immediately.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convinciug statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain-O

It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

PIANOS

EASY PAYMENTS.

It is easy to obtain a piano our way. Where no dealer sells them, we will send a piano for a small cash payment, balance in monthly payments. Three years' time to complete purchase if desired. We would like to explain our method. Will send piano guaranteeing satisfaction, or piano may be returned to us at our expense for railway freights both ways.

Our CATALOGUE, FREE for the asking, tells all about them. Special prices and full information, if you write.

Ivers & Pond Piano Co.,
114 Boylston St., Boston.

HE PAYS

THE FREIGHT. BEST SCALES, LEAST MONEY. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Woodpeckers Eat Poles.

Redheaded woodpeckers have destroyed, during two years, a carload of the poles which support the wires of the Kansas City and Independence electric line. The busy little birds bore into the poles and scooop out a cavity, where they lay their eggs and raise their young. In this way the poles are weakened so that they break under the weight of the wires.

The wood of the poles is the soft white cedar, and is easily penetrated by the sharp bills of the woodpeckers. The supports for the wires last usually ten years, but now there are many that must be replaced at once at a cost of about $15 apiece. Last year scores of the redheaded pests were shot by employes of the electric railway company.—Kansas City Star.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The President Issues His Proclamation For 125,000 Soldiers.

FORMING ARMY OF INVASION.

President McKinley's Proclamation Calls For 125,000 Volunteers—They Are to Serve For Two Years Unless Sooner Discharged, and Are to Be Apportioned Among All the States.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Acting under the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, President McKinley issued his long expected proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers for the army. The number called for by the proclamation was increased at the last moment from the 100,000 decided upon by the Cabinet as necessary. The Government has received expressions of loyalty from all parts of the country which indicate that not less than 1,000,000 men are eager to defend the honor of the flag.

Stripped of its preambles the salient part of the proclamation reads:

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the War Department."

These troops, together with those in the regular army, which, under the bill passed by the House, is to be increased to 61,000, will provide the President with an army of 186,000. The greater part of this force will be ready for transportation to Gulf ports within two weeks.

Twenty thousand men of the regular army have already been mobilized at Chickamauga, New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa, ready to be transported to Cuba when it is deemed advisable to land them.

Requisitions have been made upon Governors to supply their quota through the War Department. New York is required to furnish eleven thousand men.

As soon as the volunteers are mustered into national service they will be sent to the rendezvous selected in each State and organized.

Secretary Alger has issued an order placing Major General Brooke in command of the army at Chickamauga. His nomination is looked upon in Washington as indicating that he may lead the army of invasion. It is probable that Major General Miles may remain in Washington through the entire war.

Legislation to supply an adequate war fund is now ready to be acted on by the House of Representatives. The Ways and Means Committee has finished the draft of a bill, which was introduced in the House, looking to an increase of $100,000,000 in the Government's annual revenue. A bonded loan of $500,000,000 is also provided for, and the Treasury is authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $100,000,000. Both the bonds and the debt certificates are to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. Additional internal revenue taxes on beer and tobacco and a general stamp tax are relied on chiefly to produce the extra $100,000,000 in income annually.

TWO BIG CRUISERS GO TO SEA.

The Minneapolis and Columbia Leave the Flying Squadron.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (Special).—The protected cruisers Columbia, Captain Sands, and Minneapolis, Captain Jewett, put to sea from this port on special duty.

Commodore Schley said:

"I cannot divulge the destination of the detached vessels. They are going to sea."

The order came by wire at 7.30 o'clock. At 9.05 o'clock a recall gun was fired, and at 9.20 o'clock the last of the officers of the two cruisers were on board their ships, and the vessels steamed out to sea on their mysterious errand.

The Helena's Rich Prize.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—Prize No. 8 was brought in here by the United States gunboat Helena, Commander W. T. Swinburne. She turned out to be the Spanish steamer Miquel Jover, bound from New Orleans for Barcelona, by way of Havana, with a cargo amounting to about two thousand tons of cotton and staves. The prize is estimated at $400,000, her cargo alone being worth $150,000. Also the magnificent Spanish transatlantic liner Catalina, a vessel of nearly 5000 tons, was brought to Key West by a prize crew.

England Acts.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Great Britain made declaration of neutrality between Spain and the United States, and notified the commanders of United States war vessels in English ports to leave within forty-eight hours. Great Britain maintained that a state of war had existed between Spain and this Government from the moment Minister Woodford was informed that diplomatic negotiations had been broken off. The Administration is very much pleased over the action of Great Britain.

Spain Declares War.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—Spain issued a decree recognizing a state of war with the United States, reserving to herself the right of privateering, but agreeing to abide by the other clauses of the Declaration of Paris. It also revokes all the treaties between the United States and Spain.

BULL KILLED TWO LIONS.

Americans See a Sunday Exhibition in City of Mexico.

Five thousand people witnessed a cruel and bloody fight between two African lions and a Mexican bull last Sunday in the City of Mexico. Many American ladies were present. The first lion was very large. He killed his trainer a short time ago. He had been starved for a week. The bull, without a moment's hesitation, sprang at the lion and caught him on his horns under the foreleg and threw him backward fifteen feet against the bars, knocking the breath and fight completely out of him. Another lion was then provided. It made a good fight, but was gored unmercifully and taken from the ring in a dying condition.

Big Pieces of String.

The largest cable of modern times is the manila hawser which was used to tow the drydock to Havana. It is twenty-three inches in circumference, but it is by no means the largest that ever has been made, although it has the reputation of breaking the records.

There are at least two others of a greater circumference, but both older. One of these had a circumference of twenty-three inches, and was used for the purpose of anchoring the ship North Carolina in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, while the other was a twenty-four-inch hawser which was used as a sheet-anchor cable on the Tennessee when she was stationed in the Mediterranean in the sixties.

Such an enormous rope was naturally found to be unwieldy, a fact which was abundantly demonstrated when the vessel encountered a storm in the Bay of Naples. When the Tennessee returned to her native home in America, the hawser was sent to the oakum mills and made into oakum.—Boston Traveler.

Feeding Plants Artificial Food.

Truiffent gives artificial food to plants in the following manner: "After an analysis of the ash of the living plant, the necessary salts for a given time, such as six months, are weighed out and inclosed in a metal cover to form what is called a 'pill,' which is presumably inserted in the pot, diffusion of the salts taking place through the folds of the metal, and the thicker the metal the slower the diffusion. As the salts dissolve and disappear they are replaced by a core which expands until it completely fills the 'pill.' The salts have no action on the metal cover, which remains firm and hard. It is stated that the solubility of the salts can be so regulated that a 'pill' may be made to last three or six months, as may be desired. By this method of feeding, large well-colored plants are grown in pots of less than half the usual size."

A Cheap Trick.

To manufacture a cheap kalsomine stuck on the wall with glue, claiming it to be the "same thing" or "just as good" as the durable Alabastine or to buy and sell such goods on such representations would seem a cheap trick. Some resort to it. To be safe, buy Alabastine only in packages and properly labeled.

Russia in the Business, Too.

Speaking of "land grabbing," it is amusing to find a Russian journal denouncing the process. Russia owns over one-seventh of the habitable globe. It is twice as large as all Europe and three times larger than the United States. She has obtained all this territory by land grabbing. She has seized a large portion of Turkey's territory in Europe, and appropriated the portion of Asia from the Ural Mountains and the Black Sea to the waters of the Pacific, and north of the Himalayas, Thibet and China, where she has recently continued the land grabbing begun by the wily Count Ignatieff a few decades ago, and has practically added Manchuria and the important port of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan to her Pacific Coast acquisitions, and has a strong grip upon Korea.—Minneapolis Journal.

Horse-Power.

Watt, the great improver of the steam engine, introduced into the vocabulary of machinists the term horse-power. When he first began the manufacture of steam engines, he experienced much difficelty in ascertaining from his distant customers what sized engine they required, and they were not less puzzled how to communicate to him the information. He was frequently guided, however, by their mentioning the number of horses which the engine ordered was designed to replace. Acting upon this hint, he ascertained by experiment that the very strongest of the London brewers' horses (animals of wonderful size and strength), could exert a force equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot in a minute. This force he called one horse-power, and adopted it as the standard in regulating the size of steam engines. Now, not one horse in a hundred is able to exert that degree of strength. A steam engine of ten horse-power can, in reality, do the work of about twenty horses.

No Clocks.

Liberia is the only more or less civilized country where clocks are almost entirely dispensed with. The sun rises exactly at 6 a. m., and sets at 6 p. m. throughout the year, and is vertically overhead at noon.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The United States contain eleven pin factories.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

For the first time in the history of the country an income tax has been imposed in Brazil.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Eighty per cent. of the electrical appliances in use in England are of American manufacture.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street., Phila., Pa.

A seventy-year-old medical student at Vienna died the other day just before his final examination.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Great Britain's bill for coal on railroad locomotives in the last half of 1897 was $7,633,270.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It has been found that the ostrich thrives splendidly on the alfalfa grass that grows in Arizona.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Of the earth's surface, 1,500,000 acres are devoted to tobacco culture.

The Ethnology of Kissing.

The kiss was unknown, I think, among the aboriginal tribes of America and of Central Africa. From the most ancient times, however, it has been familiar to the Asiatic and European races. The Latins divided it into three forms—the osculum, the basium, and the suavium; the first being the kiss of friendship and respect, the second of ceremony, and the third of love. The Semites always knew the kiss, and Job speaks of it as part of the sacred rites, as it is today in the Roman Church. The Mongolian kiss, however, is not the same as that which prevails with us. In it the lips do not touch the surface of the person kissed. The nose is brought into light contact with the cheek, forehead or hand; the breath is drawn slowly through the nostrils, and the act ends with a slight smack of the lips. The Chinese consider our mode of kissing full of coarse suggestiveness, and our writers regard their method with equal disdain. Darwin and other naturalists have attempted to trace back the kiss to the act of the lower animals, who seize their prey with their teeth, etc.—Science.

A Judge Killed by a Turkey.

The fashion by which Judge Samuel Ashe of the First North Carolina Supreme Court came to his death must have been extremely mortifying to him. He was killed by a turkey gobbler. One day, after he had become very old and infirm, he was placed in a chair under the shade of a tree in his yard. A red cap protected his ancient noddle from the attacks of flies, and his comfort was so well provided for in every way that a sweet slumber stole upon him, and caused him to nod. A large turkey gobbler, which patrolled that precinct, mistaking this for a challenge, immediately gave battle. On a sudden the Judge's sweet slumbers were broken by the flap of hostile wings, and ere he could collect his scattered senses a well-directed spur smote him in the temple, and he fell down and gave up the ghost.—Law Notes.

Copper-Plated Aluminum.

A German engineer has recently succeeded in plating aluminum with copper by a welding process, and makes the combined materials in such forms that they may be soldered, rolled, drawn and plated. If this process is successful on a commercial scale, it would seem as if the increased usefulness of aluminum is to become practically unlimited, as the copper coating would remove all obstacles to its use where it must be in contact with fluids, soldered, and painted or plated.

In Germany peroxide of hydrogen is said to be mixed with various drinks, in order to give them the mellow flavor of age.

Perfect Passenger Ships—Chesapeake Line

The traveler going South, who desires a short trip by water, seeking comfort, safety and pleasure, cannot select a more delightful trip than via Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay, touching at Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, thence South via the Southern Railway, the great highway of travel between North and South, East and West. The Chesapeake Line is the fast mail route. The fleet consists of the most magnificent steamships afloat, City of Atlanta, Charlotte, Danville and Baltimore, leaving Baltimore every week day at 6.30 P. M., for Norfolk, touching at Old Point Comfort. These ships were especially constructed for the Bay service, and their appointments are as perfect as taste can suggest. The Atlanta, the Queen of the Bay, there has no vessel of her class ever been built to equal in magnificence. The cabinet work, upholstering and tapestries give a perfect combination of comfort and luxury. The cuisine is perfect, and the tables are supplied with the best the market affords. For full particulars regarding Chesapeake Line, call or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway.

A traveler can nowadays journey round the world in fifty days.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The German Emperor owns 365 carriages for the use of himself and court.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A woman at No Name Pond, Me., has given birth to her twenty-fifth son.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

A cat in a Chicago dog hospital has brought up a family of five puppies.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Five hundred Navajo Indians offered their services against Spain.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

We delight to do an early friend a good turn. The working parts of ANY AERMOTOR EXCHANGED FOR A ROLLER BEARING, zephyr-running, ever-going, everlasting, power-doubling, UP-TO-DATE '98 MOTOR, 8 FT. FOR $6; 12-ft. for $12; 16-ft. for $30. They run like a bicycle, and are made like a watch, every movable part on rollers. Doubles geared mill power. The Aermotor ran when all other mills stood still, and made the steel windmill business. THE NEW BEATS THE OLD AS THE OLD BEAT THE WOODEN WHEEL. On receipt of amount, revised motor (but not wheel or vane) will be sent to replace old one then to be returned. Offer subject to cancellation at any time. If your old wheel is not an Aermotor, write for terms of swap—new for old—to go on old tower. You can put it on. Aermotor Co., Chicago.
NOW OR NEVER!

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—17.

7000 BICYCLES carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed. $9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels, late models, all makes, $3 to $12. We ship on approval without a cent payment. Write for bargain list and art catalogue of swell '98 models. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money. K. F. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago.

PAINT YOUR OWN WALLS and CEILINGS

MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS

FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS Purchase a package of MURALO from your grocer or paint dealer and do your own decorating. This material is a HARD FINISH to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with cold or hot water. SEND FOR SAMPLE CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.
THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $36 to $70. Surreys, $50 to $125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.

No. 77. Surrey Harness. Price, $16.00. As good as sells for $25.

No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

RHEUMATISM

Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The surest and the best. Sample sent FREE on mention of this publication. THE DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., South Bend, Indiana.

"Well Bred, Soon Wed." Girls Who Use

SAPOLIO

Are Quickly Married.

ALABASTINE

ALABASTINE IS WHAT?

Alabastine is a durable and natural coating for walls and ceilings entirely different from all kalsomine preparations, made ready for use in white or twelve beautiful tints by the simple addition of water (latest make being adapted to mix with cold water), put up in dry powder form, in 5 pound packages, with full directions on every package.

WHAT ARE KALSOMINES?

Kalsomines are cheap temporary preparations manufactured from chalks, clays, whiting, etc., are stuck on the wall with decaying animal glue. Alabastine is a cement, which goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, can be re-coated and re-decorated from time to time without having to wash and scrape off its old coats before renewing.

MUCH SICKNESS

Particularly throat and lung difficulties wrongly attributed to other causes, is the result of unsanitary conditions of walls and ceilings. Think of having bedrooms covered with layers of molding flour paste to feed vermin, with paper to hide them and to absorb the moisture of respiration, and an animal glue culture ground on its face for disease germs; this having strong colors added, like a colored shirt, to hide the dirt; then think of "the nasty practice" of repeating this papering, without removing the old, and a number of times, at that, as many do. Then think of a room coated with pure, porous, permanent Alabastine, which is retinted with but little trouble or expense, and is purifying and sweet-smelling and fills cracks. Wall paper free would be dearer than Alabastine if cost of removing paper is considered.

TO DEALERS.

Do not buy a law suit or an injunction with cheap kalsomines, imitations of Alabastine. Dealers assume the risk of a suit for damages by selling an infringement. Alabastine Company own the right, covered by letters patent, to make and sell wall coating adapted to be mixed with cold water. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE DEACON'S PIETY.

IT WAS EQUAL TO ALL OCCASIONS AND LASTED OVER EIGHTY YEARS.

Suspended Religious Services Indefinitely to Nurse the Victims of a Smallpox Epidemic—An Example In This as He Was In Devotion to the Flag.

Deacon William Trowbridge was a small farmer living near Sheboygan Falls. He went there over 50 years ago. Besides tilling a little patch of ground the deacon, who was indeed the very soul of honor and ever had the respect and confidence of all in that community, was in the habit, before regular preachers were sent there, of reading a sermon or exhorting. There was no sham about Deacon Trowbridge's piety. He was sincerity itself.

Fifty years ago the little village was visited by a smallpox epidemic—an old fashioned, widespread and spreading epidemic—and they didn't know how to scotch it as well as they do now.

The first Sunday after the dreaded disease made its appearance the deacon's congregation was quite large. At the end of the services he made an announcement in about these words:

"These services will be postponed until after the smallpox disappears from the community. From this on I shall give my services to the stricken families. I shall minister to their wants, help to nurse them, and when they die follow them to the grave. It may be a long term or it may be a short term, but, however long or however short, it is my plain duty to help my distressed neighbors."

The word was well suited to the action which followed. The good old deacon hurried to his home, changed his clothes, bade his family goodby and at once began his work of mercy. What a work it was! The epidemic lasted nearly all winter. Large numbers died. Few in the village escaped the disease. The deacon's example was followed by others. Men went to their homes, told their wives and children what the deacon had said and was doing, arranged their business, provided fuel and provisions, kissed their dear ones and went to the aid of the unfortunate. Like the deacon they went without reward or hope of reward. Like him they spent weeks and some of them months in that service without daring to go home lest their dear ones catch the disease.

The strangest of all this strange experience is the fact that neither the deacon, the good souls who imitated his example nor their families were overtaken by the malady, notwithstanding the fact that the watchers, helpers and nurses were almost constantly in the presence of the suffering patients and notwithstanding the fact that they laid out and helped to bury the dead.

Nearly half of the deacon's congregation had disappeared when, the next spring, he resumed services in the schoolhouse. It was a sorrowful Sunday. Those in the audience who had not lost members of their family had lost neighbors and dear friends. When the good old Christian had read a chapter, prayed and talked a practical sermon, he referred feelingly to the scenes through which the community had passed. I think every man, woman and child in the room, including the deacon, wept. At the close of the talk he asked all present to join him on their knees in asking that the community might escape such visitations for all time to come. It was a most earnest appeal. I believe that that prayer has been answered. There may have been a few cases of smallpox there since then, but there has never been an epidemic.

The Sunday after Sumter was fired upon, and while Deacon Trowbridge was conducting services in the Baptist church, the denomination to which he belonged for over 80 years, he and his congregation were disturbed by a great commotion in the street right in front of the church. There were beating of drums and sounds of fife much out of tune. It was so uncommon a thing that most of the congregation walked or ran out of the church. Finally the deacon closed the Bible and slowly followed his fleeing flock. When outside, he asked the cause of "this unseemly disturbance on the Lord's day." Some one told him that the president had called for soldiers to uphold the honor and the flag of the nation and that they were going to raise a company right then and there.

The old deacon's eyes flashed as he walked out into the street, where a young fellow was irregularly pounding a bass drum, and said: "Nathan, I know it is Sunday and that all but the Lord's work should be abandoned, but the saving of our country and the shielding of its flag from dishonor is the Lord's work. Give me that drum." And that model of piety strapped on the big drum and went to pounding, greatly outdoing Nathan in two respects—he made more noise and kept perfect time. He drummed as no one before had never drummed in the little village. As if it had gone on lightning wings, word flew through the community that Deacon Trowbridge had left his pulpit to beat a drum, and on Sunday too.

Within half an hour nearly every one in town and many from the outskirts had gathered around the old drummer, all cheering him, and on Sunday too. That night Nathan Cole, who had been relieved as drummer by the deacon, went to Sheboygan with enough men to make up what became Company C of the Fourth Wisconsin.—J. A. Watrous in Chicago Times-Herald.

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Deeds Entered for Record.

Rachel May Phillips to John Palmer, property in Dudley. Consideration $80.

John S. Lloyd to John C. Whittaker, property in Walker township. Consideration $2200.

David Lloyd to John S. Lloyd, property in Walker township. Consideration $1.00.

Jackson Love and wife et al. to Jacob Love, property in Tell township. Consideration $500,

Wm. Love and wife to Jacob Love, property in Tell township. Consideration $60.

William Scott et al., executors, to George E. Mierley, property in Porter township. Consideration $4250.

J. E. Smucker, executor, to John C. Kyper, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $225.

David Gring and wife to Luther R. Zollinger et al., property in West township. Consideration $125.

Isaac Dorland Massey to Jacob H. Brumbangh, property in Oneida township. Consideration $600.

Stuart Mitchell, executor, to James Denithorne, property in Tod township. Consideration $60.

Susan Baker and husband to Jonas S. Lowder, property in Porter. Consideration $197.82.

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